Third Series, Vol. L. No.6

Tuesday, February 22, 1966
Phalguna 3, 1887(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. L, 1966/1887 (Saka)

[*February 14 to 28, 1966/Magha 25 to Phalguna 9, 1887 (Saka)*]

Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, February 22, 1966/Phalguna 3, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Foodgrains from South American Countries

*120. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some South American Countries have offered to sell wheat and rice to India;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to avail of these offers; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). **Yes Sir. Argentina had offered to sell wheat and rice. Subsequently it was indicated that they had no rice to sell. The question of purchase of wheat is under consideration.**

British Guiana had offered to sell rice. This offer is under consideration.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether this appeal that we see being sent all over the world—somewhere the bells in the churches are ringing and somewhere hungry coupons are sold in the name of India—has been sent to all concerned in the world after knowing that surplus is available in the country?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have approached only the countries who are in a position to help us.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know why in this case when Argentina was approached or the offer was made by British Guiana, these could not be availed of? What are the considerations that weighed with the Government due to which after the approach was made the offer could not be availed of?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This is a commercial purchase from Argentina and British Guiana. The Argentine Minister was here. We made enquiries about the surplus of wheat available and to make commercial purchases from Argentina. It is on that basis that they offered they could give some rice and wheat. Later on they said that rice was not available.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Are we going to have some wheat from them? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know what quantity we are going to have and at what rate?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The rate is still under consideration. About 50,000 tons of wheat may be available from Argentina.

श्री मधु लिमये : अर्जेंटीना या गियाना या अन्य देशों से जो चावल या गेहूं आयात किया जायेगा या आयात किया गया है उस के जो दाम हैं और हमारे किसानों को जो दाम दिये जाते हैं उन में क्या अन्तर है यह मैं जान सकता हूं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Here we pay a higher price than the price we pay for the imported wheat and rice generally.

Mr. Speaker: What is the price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally we do not disclose the price.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : प्राइस क्या है वह बतला दें तो उस से पता चल जायेगा .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने उन से वही पूछा लेकिन आपने फिर उसे पूछ लिया। मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम इस वक्त प्राइस डिस्क्लोज नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या आप उन से यह निवेदन करेंगे कि यह तौलनिक आंकड़े रक्खे जायें, टेबल पर वह जानकारी इकठ्ठा कर के रक्खें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह जब प्राइस डिस्क्लोज नहीं कर सकते तो मेरा ख्याल है कि आप भी उनको इस के लिये मजबूर नहीं करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह क्या कोई गुप्त बात है ? क्या यह गुप्त चीज है इसलिये वह रखना नहीं चाहते या इस की जानकारी नहीं है इस वास्ते नहीं रख रहे हैं । अगर जानकारी इकठ्ठा करनी है .

Mr. Speaker: Is it that the information is not available with the Minister or is it in the public interest that he is not disclosing the price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is in the public interest that I do not want to disclose the price.

श्री मधु लिमये : फिर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अनाज जो आयात किया जाता है उस के दाम क्या हैं और हमारे किसानों को जो दाम दिया जाता है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह उन्होंने कह दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये : उसको न बताने में सार्वजनिक हित की क्या बात है यह तो जरा आप बतला दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: When the Minister says that he is withholding the information in the public interest, I uphold that.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इस बात की कोई जांच नहीं करेंगे कि आया अपने को बचाने के लिये ही वह ऐसा कह रहे हैं या सचमुच इस में कोई सार्वजनिक हित की बात है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : कुछ दिन पहले खाद्य मंत्री 35 राष्ट्र और 8 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों से मिले थे तो उस अपील की अभी तक क्या कोई अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया हुई है विभिन्न देशों में ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is not for making a specific appeal that a meeting was held. Already aid is coming from other countries. It is for the purpose of co-ordinating these activities so that there may not be any duplication of effort that this meeting was held.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the total amount of rice and wheat to be imported from these countries to tide over the difficulties?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As I said, it will be 50,000 tons from Argentina.

Shri Daji: Apart from the commercial terms on which wheat and rice are being procured, is the Minister aware of the pathetic appeal of the Pope and the undignified way in which even pocket money of children and lunch coupons of school children are being collected for famine relief work in India? If so, what is the reaction of the Government to this kind of disgusting thing?

Shri C. Subramaniam: As a matter of fact, these appeals have come after some sort of uproar about the Kerala and West Bengal situation. This has brought that reaction.

Shri Daji: What is Government's reaction to it? Have the Government conveyed their reaction to those countries? What is Government's reaction to pocket money of children being collected for famine relief work in India?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If the Pope has made an appeal that because of the difficult conditions in India some voluntary aid should be given and if as a result of that some people come forward to make sacrifices, there is nothing wrong about it.

Mr. Speaker: Does the Government not think that th's would create a bad atmosphere or climate for India in the outside, especially when even children's pocket money is being collected for famine relief?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: In Holland Church bells are ringing.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very unfair for the Minister to say that there was uproar in the House about the situation in Kerala and West Bengal.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I did not say "in the House".

Mr. Speaker: Government might consider this aspect.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, that is why I gave a hint in the Ambassadors' meeting.

Mr. Speaker: Our Embassies in those countries should take it up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिन देशों से अनाज मंगाया जा रहा है हमारे देश में जो अनाज आ रहा है वह किन भावों पर आ रहा है और यहां किन भावों में बेचा जाता है? इन दोनों में कितना अन्तर है और कितना मुनाफा सरकार कमाती है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस भाव में वह आ रहा है उसे बतलाने के लिये सरकार तैयार नहीं है।

चावल का आयात

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121. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री नारायण रेड्डी :
श्री रामेश्वर डांडिया :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाक :
श्री चुलैश्वर सीना :
श्री बसुमतारी :
श्री लहाटन चौधरी :
श्री धर्मसिंगह :
डा० धीनिवासन :

श्री बड़े :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य, बर्मा तथा थाइलैंड से अधिक चावल आने की आशा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन देशों के साथ हुए करारों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या इसका भुगतान दुर्लभ मुद्रा (हार्ड करेंसी) में किया जायगा अथवा इसके बदले में कोई अन्य वस्तु भेजी जायेगी ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Arrangements to import rice from U.A.R., Burma and Thailand during the current year are likely to be finalised shortly. Purchase agreements with the three countries have not yet been signed.

(c) Payment for rice imported from Burma and Thailand is made in Pounds Sterling and from the U.A.R. in non-convertible Indian rupees to be utilised by the U.A.R. for the purchase of specified commodities from India under the Trade Agreement with that country.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I would like to modify the answer by stating that the agreement with the Burmese Government for the import of rice has already been entered into.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उत्पादन के जो आंकड़े सरकार के पास इस वक्त हैं और जितना करार अभी विभिन्न देशों के साथ हो चुका है क्या उस से सरकार इतनी आशान्वित है और क्या वह ऐलान कर के कह सकता है कि इस साल के लिये हमारे पास पर्याप्त चावल और गेहूं हो गया है और दुनिया के किसी अन्य देश से मांगना नहीं है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The availability of rice and wheat is limited. As a matter of fact, even with regard to the aid that we are getting from other countries, we are getting fertilizers and pesticides so that our production could be increased. Therefore, there is no question of our making any such declaration at the moment.

Mr. Speaker: What we have got from other countries, would that be adequate for our requirements so that we can say that we need no more for the coming year?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, Sir, it is likely to be near that respect of wheat.

श्री किशन पटनायक : जबकि चावल का आयात बाहर से भी हो रहा है तो क्या कारण है कि उड़ीसा में से जहां इस साल 40 प्रतिशत का उत्पादन घटा है, 20,000 टन चावल केन्द्र सरकार ने मंगा लिया है दूसरे प्रान्तों को भेजने के लिये और उड़ीसा में इस वक्त अकाल की स्थिति है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: For example, rice has to be supplied to Kerala and to West Bengal; therefore, wherever some surplus is available, we are trying to get it.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उड़ीसा में इस वक्त सरप्लस नहीं है ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: As far as Orissa's requirements are concerned, an assessment has been made by the Orissa Government and on that basis they are giving to us what they consider to be surplus. In return for that we are offering to them wheat so that that could be distributed in the wheat-consuming areas.

श्री किशन पटनायक : उड़ीसा सरकार का एसेसमेंट क्या है, वह बता दें ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य तीसरा सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह तीसरा सवाल नहीं है । माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि उड़ीसा में सरप्लस है । इसलिये वहां पर कितना सरप्लस है, यह बताना उनका फर्ज है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार के पास इस बात की जानकारी है कि फ़ी व्यक्ति अनाज की उपलब्धि राज्यवार अलग-अलग है—जहां केरल, बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में फ़ी-व्यक्ति अनाज की उपलब्धि 11 औंस है, वहां कुछ राज्यों में 17, 18 औंस है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चावल या गेहूं, जो अनाज आयात किया जाता है, क्या इसका इस्तेमाल इस अन्तर को घटाने के लिये किया जायेगा और जिन राज्यों में अतिरिक्त अनाज पैदा होता है, उनसे निवेदन किया जायेगा कि वे अपने राज्यों में से ही ज्यादा अनाज खरीदें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I agree that the pattern of consumption varies from State to State. It is not a new pattern; it has been in existence for long. That is why in this controlled pattern of distribution we try to bring up the lesser consuming areas to a higher level.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बर्मा, मिस्र और थाईदेश से जो चावल मांगाने का इंतजाम हो रहा है वह उन देशों के उत्पादन का क्या अंश है और इन देशों ने अगर कुछ दूसरे देशों को चावल बेचा है, तो वह किन दामों पर बेचा है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that generally we do not disclose the prices from country to country because it creates difficulties. With regard to production, I have no figures to give the percentage, but if the hon. Member is interested, I can give it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने यह नहीं पूछा है कि भारत को किन दामों पर बेचा गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दूसरे देशों को किन दामों पर बेचा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब के पास ये फिगर्ज नहीं हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब तो दूसरी बात कह गये हैं कि वे बताना नहीं चाहत ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनके पास ये फ़िगर्ज हैं नहीं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या वे मंगायेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सरकार के दूतावास क्या करते हैं ? क्या वे यह सूचना नहीं भेज सकते ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये किस तरह का व्यापार करते हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार ने इस बात का अन्दाजा लगाया है कि चालू वर्ष में चावल की कितनी कमी है ? क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की शिकायत आई है कि राज्यों को चावल का कोटा

जिन दामों पर दिया जाता है, वे राज्य अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों को वह चावल मंहगे दामों पर देते हैं; यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई खोज की है ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is a shortfall of about 6 to 7 million tonnes of rice during this year compared to last year's production. Taking into account the production in the various States we have made a calculation of what each surplus State should deliver to the Central pool. On that basis we are collecting.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is it the final figure? In Madras he has said it is 8 million tonnes and now he has said it is 6 to 7 million tonnes. What is the final figure?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I said about rice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायत मिली है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा जिन राज्य सरकारों को चावल दिया जाता है, वे पड़ोसी राज्यों को मंहगे दामों पर बेचती है ; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की खोज की है कि वे राज्य सरकारें अपने पड़ौसी राज्यों से कितना मुनाफा लेती हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is taken over by the Central Government and the Central Government passes it on to the deficit States.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the States sell in the market at a much higher rate.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir; as a matter of fact it is the Central Government which passes it on to deficit States.

श्री दलपाल सिंह : सरकार हमेशा इस बात को गोल कर जाती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश एक वैजीटेरियन स्टेट है । उस के लोग मछली खा कर काम नहीं चला सकते और बेचारे वैजीटेरियन लोग शोर भी नहीं मचा सकते । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने इस बात का क्या इन्तजाम किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश से चावल बाहर न जा सके और उस में कमी न आ सके ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Generally, rice from Uttar Pradesh is not being sent to other States.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या उनको इस काबिल बनाया जाये कि वह ज्यादा शोर मचा सकें ?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Arising out of the reply given to Mr. Pattnayak's question, may I know whether the Government is aware that this year's production of rice in Orissa is 20 lakhs tons less than the annual production and that the marketable surplus available for export is only 3 lakhs tons? May I also know whether the Orissa Government has made a demand and whether the Government of India is thinking of giving them some more rice for their own consumption in the State?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Rice cannot be given to Orissa. They have agreed to give us some rice and in return, whatever quantity in terms of wheat is required, we are handing over wheat to them.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the Agreement with Burma has been signed, may I know for what quantity it is and what is the quantity that we expect from U.A.R. and Thailand?

Shri C. Subramaniam: If I remember, the recent Agreement with Burma is for 1½ lakhs tons with a possibility of another 50,000 tons. As far as U.A.R. is concerned, it is only a small quantity of about 13,000 to 22,000 tons.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Government have yet found time to study dispassionately how these countries who have offered

to sell us have come to have these surpluses and, if so, have they received any enlightenment thereby?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Their production of rice is much higher than their requirements and that is why they sell and as far as the per-acre production is concerned . . .

Mr. Speaker: What he means to say is whether we have studied how they have come to produce more than their requirements.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The availability of land is more; they have more natural resources to grow rice.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: The Minister has stated that the Agreement with Burma has been finalised and that the payments will be made in hard currency. May I know whether any adjustment that could be made in the compensation money that is to be paid by Burma to India has been thought of.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It has not been linked up with that.

Monopolies Enquiry Commission

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*122. **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the findings of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission particularly on the aspect of high degree of concentration in private industry;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the inequities and the dangerous trends made manifest by the findings of the Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) to (c). The Commission's recommendations are now under Government's consideration.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: In the light of the Report, is Government considering to enact any law for removing the obstacles in the way of new entrepreneurs entering the list and, if so, by what time do they propose to do it?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): The Government is considering this Report and it is under examination. As soon as the examination is complete, the Government will decided what action it will take including legislative action.

As regards the question of time, the Government is treating this matter as an urgent one. We will try to expedite the matter as much as possible.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Commission has recommended the examination and full investigation of monopolist cost of production by independent costing experts because this directly affects the general public and gives room to monopolists to charge an unfair price and,

if so what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Every recommendation made by the Commission is being considered by the Government and after the examination is complete, proper steps will be taken in the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedy.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि . . . मेरा प्रश्न कवर हो गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: I may not call the names in this order because the Members are not ready.

Shri M. L. Dwivedy: I thought I was not being called .... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: It is not necessary that every name should be called.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय आपके पास जो लिस्ट है, आप उसके हिसाब से सदस्यों को बुलाते हैं, लेकिन वे सवाल नहीं पूछ पाते हैं, जबकि और मेम्बर बैठे ताकते रह जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो रहेगा । इंग्लैण्ड में यह खास कायदा है कि इसको बहुत अच्छा नहीं समझा जाता है कि जो माननीय सदस्य किसी सवाल को स्पांसर न करे, उसको सप्लीमेंटरी के लिए वक्त दिया जाये। बहुत कम दिया जाता है। आप बेशक खड़े होते हैं । मेरा जी भी चाहता है कि आपको कालू करूं और आपको बुलाऊं । आपका नाम मैं कहीं नहीं पाता हूं । मैं क्या करूं । मेरे लिये मुश्किल हो जाती है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government have taken into consideration the opinion in the country after the submission of the report, that the majority decision of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission has been absolutely in favour of the monopolists on the ground that it has helped the country whereas the minority decision is really reflecting the people's opinion and the real opinion, and if so, how Government want to reconcile between the two views? Do they consider anything on merits or are they going by the majority view only?

Shri G. S. Pathak: Government are considering both the majority view and the minority view and will reach their conclusion after a full examination and after considering the respective merits of both the views.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: They go on saying that it is under examination. So, what question can we put?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We have already two bodies; one is the Mahalanobis Committee almost on the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: I have had two experiences now. So, I would request hon. Members to rise in their places before I can call them.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We had then the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. Government have been sitting over the matter for so many years in the name of these commissions and their reports. Now, the hon. Minister claims that he should have more time for consideration, and we know what consideration means. In the meanwhile, monopolies are growing in this country. May I know whether Government have any interim measures in mind so that the further growth of monopoly could at least be restricted?

Shri G. S. Pathak: This report was submitted on the 31st October, 1965 and it was placed before Parliament during the last session. The summary of the report was released to the press on the 8th December, 1965. So, Government have not delayed over the matter.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: I am referring to the older committees also.

Shri G. S. Pathak: They were not commissions?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What does it matter?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question is whether in the meanwhile any interim action is being taken.

Shri G. S. Pathak: If necessary, interim action will be taken; as we are expediting the matter, we cannot decide whether interim action is necessary at all, because final action itself may be taken.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In the meanwhile they will take action against you.

Mr. Speaker: The questions should be brief and concise and then only I can ask the hon. Minister to be precise.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In view of the observation made by the commission that the growing economic power in the hands of a few people. . . .

Shri Joachim Alva: 100 families.

Shri A. P. Sharma: . . . . has got a corrupting influence on the politics of this country, may I know whether since 1967 is going to be a political year, Government will take immediate action to check it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question has not been answered.

श्री किशन पटनायक : आगामी बजट के पहले सरकार ने इस बात का अध्ययन कर लिया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दो लाख से ऊपर वालों के लिए जो आयकर की दर है और दस लाख के ऊपर की जायदाद पर जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी की दर है वह पूंजीवादी ब्रिटेन की दर से भी कम है ?

Shri G. S. Pathak: This question does not arise out of the answer given.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैं बता दूं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बताने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: This question pertains to economics and not to law. Therefore, there is this difficulty in answering this question.

Shri G. S. Pathak: No, no; I am responsible for both the law and economics of the question. The hon. Member should not suspect that I am not responsible for the economics. . .

Shri A. P. Sharma: My question was so important but it was merely treated as a suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Unluckily I had disallowed it.

श्री किशन पटनायक : मैंने यह पूछा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दो लाख से ऊपर की आय पर जो इनकम टैक्स की दर है और दस लाख से ऊपर की जायदाद पर जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी की दर है वह पूंजीवादी ब्रिटेन की दर से भी कम है । यह सवाल मैंने जब पूछा तो वित्त मंत्री से पूछा था । पता नहीं क्वेश्चन पेपर में यह मिनिस्टर साहब कैसे आ गये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने उन से पूछा है तो दूसरा सवाल कर दीजिए ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : वित्त मंत्री को बुलायें और वह जवाब दें । क्या यह मेरी गलती मानी जानी चाहिए ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० लोहिया ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : जवाब भी आप दिलवायें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर ध्यान दिया है कि यंत्र और आर्थिक संगठन की हालत को दुनिया भर में देखते हुए एकाधिकार कानून से उसे रोका नहीं जा सकता है ? इस लिए एकाधिकार को खत्म करने के लिए सिर्फ सम्पत्ति को खत्म करने या कम करने का एक रास्ता रह जाता है अथवा चुनाव की कोई पद्धति ला कर फेजनता

या जनता के किसी अंग को उसके ऊपर मिलकियत दिला देना होता है, यानी नियंत्रण दिला देना होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस पर ध्यान दिया है और अगर दिया है तो सरकार किस नतीजे पर पहुंची है।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक: कमिशन ने रिपोर्ट में दोनों बातें लिखी हैं, एक तो क्या कानूनी कार्रवाही हो सकती है यानी क्या कानून बन सकता है और दूसरे बिना कानून के भी क्या काम किया जा सकता है ताकि इस बुराई को रोका जा सके। सरकार दोनों बातों पर गौर करेगी। अभी यह गौर मुकम्मिल नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन दोनों बातों पर गौर हो रहा है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While replying to a supplementary, the hon. Minister has stated that this Report is under examination. Are those officers of the department, who are already directly or indirectly responsible for giving such a long rope to the monopolists, examining it or has some committee been formed with some public men on it to examine the proposals and recommendations of the Commission?

Shri G. S. Pathak: It is not necessary to appoint another Commission consisting of public men. Government has taken what assistance it can from its own committee and will arrive at an independent judgment itself.

Shri Warior: Pending a final decision, has Government taken any steps to restrict the issuing of licences to those houses which are already in this group of monopolies?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The question of licences relevant to the Report of the Commission is also a part of that Report; that question will also be taken into consideration in so far as it relates to the subject matter of the Report.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है कि वित्त मंत्रालय का और ला मंत्रालय का भी इससे संबंध है। इसके पहले माहलनोबीस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट निकल चुकी है मानोपोलिज कमिशन की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें कहा गया है कि बड़े बड़े हाउसिस जो हैं वे दस हैं। ये सबसे बड़े हैं। क्या सरकार कानून बनाते समय इस बात का भी ध्यान रखेगी कि जो लाइसेंस देने वाली संस्था है खास तौर से जो इनकी मशीनरी है उस में ऐसे आदमियों को बहाल किया जाए जो कि बिग हाउसिस की ममता, मोह और दुनियादारी के चक्कर में न आ करके ईमानदारी से काम करने वाले हों?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर ख्याल रखेगी सरकार इस बात का।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आपके जवाब से कुछ नहीं होता है। इनका जवाब सुनने दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या सरकार इस बात को कहेगी कि वह बददियानतदार आदमियों को रखेगी और दयानतदार आदमियों को नहीं रखेगी? वह तो यही कहेगी कि दयानतदार आदमी रखे जाएं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे संविधान में है कि सोशल जस्टिस होगी लेकिन माइनारिटी रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि अट्ठारह साल के बाद भी धनी अधिक धनी हो गया सरकार के ख्याल रखते हुए भी और सारी कोशिशों के बावजूद भी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार भविष्य में ऐसा करना चाहती है इसकी क्या गारण्टी है और यह कि वह उसका पालन करती रहेगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस की गारण्टी दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूं अगर कांग्रेस के सेक्रेटरी ही इस तरह से

विद्वेष करें । मिनिस्टर साहब बतलायें कि सरकार क्या गारण्टी देती है ।

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : मेरे ख्याल में गारण्टी का कोई सवाल नहीं उठता है । जितनी गारण्टी कांस्टिट्यूशन में दी हुई है उतनी ही काफी है । बाकी उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश सरकार हर वक्त करती रही है यह आप को मालूम है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार इस बात का ख्याल करेगी कि पूंजी के केन्द्रीकरण का सबसे बड़ा कारण राजनीति और पूंजी के गन्दे रिश्ते हैं मसलन कम्पनी के संशोधित कानून के अन्दर राजनीतिक दलों को चन्दे देना ? 1 करोड़ 10 लाख रु० में से अकेले सत्तारूढ़ दल को 1 करोड़ 5 लाख रु० मिला है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार इस कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर विचार करेगी तो क्या पूंजी और राजनीति के रिश्ते को स्वस्थ बनाने के लिये भी कोई उपाय ढूंढा जायेगा ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : जहां तक इस बात का जिक्र रिपोर्ट में है, सरकार उसका ख्याल जरूर करेगी । जो कुछ आपने बतलाया है कि बहुत रुपये वाले आदमियों से पोलिटिकल कामों के लिये रुपया लिया जाता है उसका कुछ हिस्सा रिपोर्ट में है और कमिश्नर ने उस पर भी कुछ लिखा है । उस हद तक सरकार जरूर ख्याल करेगी ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There are important policy decisions involved in the examination of this report and even the Congress President has expressed utter dissatisfaction with the present policies and trends. May I know in the light of this, how Government is going about the examination of the recommendations of this report? Is it at the secretriat level or have they set up a Cabinet sub-committee which is examining this, because there are important policy matters involved, and there has been a great dissatisfaction expressed both by the party and the head of the organisation?

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Shri Mathur just now referred to Shri Kamaraj.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri Hem Barua: I have a very poor memory, I do not remember these things.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He is a lawyer, he should quote the rule.

Shri Hem Barua: Next time you will see I will remember all the rules.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will hear his point of order also next time.

Shri Hem Barua: In relation to this House, reference to Mr. Kamaraj is irrelevent. He says that even Mr. Kamaraj has expressed great dissatisfaction. The thing is this. Mr. Kamaraj, the Congress President, has no relation to this House, and reference to him here is irrelevant.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Even Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain is relevant here. Why is Mr. Kamaraj irrelevant? He guides the destiny of this country.

Shri G. S. Pathak: The decision about the policies shall be taken at the highest level by the Cabinet itself. I agree that there are important policy decisions to be taken, and having regard to the importance of those decisions, they will be taken at the highest level.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is this. They are saying that the Government is examining it. May I know whether the Cabinet is examining it?

Mr. Speaker: The decision will be taken by the Cabinet.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Two months have passed. May I know whether during these two months the Cabinet has been engaged on this matter? This is not the way to deal with the Commission's report.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Without policy, what are they examining? Are they reading the chapters?

Shri G. S. Pathak: The policy can be formulated after an analysis of the report and impact of the recommendations on the factual position. I may information the House that we have taken the assistance of a committee of economic secretaries and we have ordered that it should be done immediately. Then I shall examine it; the whole cabinet shall examine it and then policies will be formulated. How can policies be formulated without knowing the actual position and the impact of the recommendations on the actual position?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether the government will also consider the note of dissent given by Mr. P. C. Dutt.

Mr. Speaker: He has said already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: ....and whether it is a fact that the government is unable to take a decision on this report because elections are fast approaching and they want to take political donations . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will a decision be taken before the elections?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चुनाव के पहले नहीं करना चाहते क्योंकि तब वह हार जायेंगे ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want a clear answer whether a decision will be taken before the general elections. This could be answered.

Mr. Speaker: I will call for the answer; he should sit down now.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: कंसेंट्रेशन आफ वेल्थ इन ए फिउ हैंड्स और मनोपोली ग्रुप को रोकने के लिये सरकार का डाइरेक्शन था कि उन व्यक्तियों को परमिट या दूसरा वैसा लाइसेंस न दिया जाये जिस किस्म का लाइसेंस उनके पास आलरेडी है । तो क्या सरकार ने इसका पता लगाया है कि कितने ऐसे लोगों को दुबारा लाइसेंस दिया गया जो पहले से इस किस्म के लाइसेंस रखते थे, और इस डाइरेक्शन का वायोलेशन क्यों हुआ ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : कमीशन ने जो कुछ लाइसेंसिंग के बारे में लिखा है उस पर सरकार गौर कर रही है । इसके अलावा अभी तक सरकार ने इस बात की कोई एन्क्वायरी नहीं की है । अगर कोई एन्क्वायरी करना जरूरी भी होता तो वह इस सवाल से या इस जवाब से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं रखती । जहां तक रिपोर्ट में लाइसेंस, के जिक्र का सवाल है सरकार उन वाकयात पर गौर कर रही है जो रिपोर्ट में लिखे हुए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का भी जवाब दे दीजिये कि क्या एलेक्शन से पहले यह काम हो जायेगा ?

श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक : एलेक्शन में तो अभी साल भर है । यह चन्द हफ्तों या चन्द महीनों की बात है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मन्त्री महोदय चन्द हफ्तों या चन्द महीनों की बात कह रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पूछा गया कि एलेक्शन से पहले हो जायेगा या उसके बाद होगा । मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि एलेक्शन से पहले हो जायेगा । श्री बनर्जी ने दो दफे सवाल किया और दो दफे मैंने नामंजूर कर दिया क्योंकि इसका जवाब आ चुका था । अब उन्होंने तीसरी बार फिर सवाल कर दिया । जब उन्होंने तीसरी बार इन्सिस्ट किया तो मैंने जवाब को दोहरा दिया ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं तो उनको बचाने के लिये कह रहा हूं ।

Shri Ranga: You may kindly examine afterwards whether the answers given are satisfactory; it is not at all satisfactory. He says:'अभी साल भर है'

In the meanwhile what is he going to do, in four weeks or one or two months? Earlier he sang out a long song of series of consultations and he is going to take it up at the highest level also.

Mr. Speaker: If this could be done within a few weeks....

Shri Ranga: It creates the impression on our minds that they are giving these answers not in a responsible manner.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether they would finish this examination before the elections, and the answer to it was given.

Shri Ranga: They think that any kind of answer can be doled out here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार इस बात को क्लीयर क्यों नहीं करती, प्राम्प्ट डिसीशन लेने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है, सरकार यह कानून क्यों नहीं बनाती कि जिसकी सम्पति 2 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा की होगी उसको वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने समाजवाद का वादा किया है तो वह समाजवाद का नारा कब पूरा होगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That is a suggestion for action. Next question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I was standing every time, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have passed on to the next question.

रक्सौल-मुजफ्फरपुर विमान सेवा

†*123. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :**
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन नौसहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पहले कलकत्ता से नेपाल जाने वाला विमान मजफ्फरपुर में रुकता था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से इसका वहां उतरना बन्द कर दिया गया है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का रक्सौल और मजफ्फरपुर को विमान सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir. Muzaffarpur was connected by air for certain periods in 1954 to 1956 on the service to Kathmandu.

(b) The halt was discontinued due to insufficient traffic.

(c) There are no plans at present.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछली दफे उत्तर बिहार में फूड रायट्स हुए इसके अलावा उत्तर बिहार की आबादी 2 करोड़ से ज्यादा है और जबकि वहां 25 शुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं, वहां बहुत से एम० एल० एज० और एम० पी० तथा दूसरे लोग हैं, उन लोगों का ख्याल रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात को सोच रही है कि मुजफ्फरपुर को या रक्सौल को पटना से हवाई जहाज के रास्ते से मिला दिया जाये या दिल्ली से जो हवाई जहाज पटना जाता है उसको मुजफ्फरपुर से या दोनों से मिलाकर के उत्तर बिहार से मिला दिया जाय ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Traffic surveys in this particular sector are being

conducted periodically, and it is revealed that there is not sufficient justification to start air services between Patna, Muzaffarpur and Raxaul. The average passenger-traffic per service seems to be somewhere about six to eight passengers per day. We were in fact running a service, and in the course of 62 flights—that is about two months' time—the earnings were about Rs. 9,500, while the expenses were Rs. 30,000. At this rate, the annual loss, if a service is operated on this sector, would be nearly about Rs. 1.21 lakhs, which the Corporation can ill afford to bear.

श्री विभूती मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़ा दिया है वह आज से पांच छः वर्ष पहले का आंकड़ा है। छः वर्ष में दुनियां कहां से कहां आगे बढ़ गई, आबादी भी कितनी बढ़ गई और लोगों का टेस्ट भी बदल गया और इसमें कोई मंत्री जी का खर्चा भी नहीं है कि जो हवाई जहाज पटना से नेपाल जाता है उसको या तो रक्सौल में उसका स्टापेज करें या मुजफ्फरपुर में करें, इसमें कोई खर्चा बढ़ता नहीं है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सब दुनियां बदल गई तो आप भी कुछ बदलिये और सवाल पर आइये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं तो अध्यक्ष महोदय बदल गया। इसलिए तो मैंने सवाल किया।

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Some surveys were conducted very recently and these revealed that no substantial change has yet taken place in this sector, and particularly with regard to industries and other things in this area, nothing very appreciable has taken place to justify a regular air service.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो सर्विस पटनासे होकर नेपाल जाती है उसको रक्सौल से डाइवर्ट किया जाये तो वहां एक सेमूरा एयर स्टेशन है जहां से लोग नेपाल जाया करते हैं और नेपाल की अपनी सर्विस है जो काफी पेइंग है, तो वह लोग रक्सौल से काठमांडू पकड़ेंगें क्योंकि वह पास पड़ता है, तो क्या इस पोजीशन को एग्जामिन किया जायगा और अगर वह एकोनामिक है तो उसको चालू किया जायगा ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The matter will be under continuous review from time to time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know from the hon. Minister if it is a fact that the air services that are running in this country are all profit-making or whether they are not so, and if there are instances where they are not profit-making—I know there are—could I know from the hon. Minister that this stand would be dropped? Is it not a fact that the traffic picks up only when the conveniences are given?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is true; it is not as if we are making definite profits in all the sectors, but the near-about-break-even-between the expenses and the revenues would always be kept under consideration, and from this point of view, the gap here is rather too wide as far as the revenue and the losses are concerned.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: For making the air service from Patna-Muzaffarpur to Calcutta profitable, will Government consider restarting the air service which used to cover Gorakpur by air?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: As for the extension of air service to different parts, it is under continuous examination of the IAC and it is our desire that we should as far as possible try to connect the most important centres by air services.

Decontrol of Sugar

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*124. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri Utiya:
Shri M. L. Jadhav:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to decontrol sugar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avert black-marketing and hoarding in case of decontrol?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that there is a surplus to the tune of 6 to 8 million tonnes and if so, whether the quota for each State will be increased and the quantity of ration will also be increased in the matter of sugar?

Shri Shinde: I think the calculation of my hon. friend is not correct. It is true that at the end of the sugar year, there was a carry-over of 6.8 lakh tonnes. But the position in the coming year would be broadly like this. There would be an availability of 39.8 lakh tonnes taking into consideration the production of the coming season. It would be distributed as follows: For internal consumption, based on 10 per cent increase from January this year, it would come to 26·86 lakhs tonnes. Another 1 lakh tonnes will be required to meet the requirements of defence forces, export to Nepal, Bhutan and Sikkim and for release to food-processing industries, etc. In addition to this, we also propose to maximise exports of sugar upto 4.5 to 5 lakh tonnes. Thus, the balance that would be left at the end of the year would be 7.5 lakh tonnes. The Sugar Enquiry Commission recently recommended that in order to decontrol sugar, there should be a buffer stock of 12 lakh tonnes. Taking into consideration all these facts, government think that it would not be worthwhile to decontrol sugar at this stage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: If that is so after this long statement, I cannot help.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that government intend to reduce the sugarcane price and there is stiff resistance on behalf of the cane-growers? May I know whether government will not reduce the sugarcane price at the instance of the sugar mill-owners?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I thought we had already announced that there would not be any reduction of the sugarcane price. The announcement was made before the starting of the season.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the government have ensured plentiful supply of sugar to the citizens of Kanpur, which is the main centre of activity so far as my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee, is concerned?

Shri Shinde: From January 1966 there has been a 10 per cent increase in the allotments which are made to various States.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मन्त्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि निश्चित भाव जो चीनी का है उस पर तो पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिल पाती लेकिन काले बाजार में बढ़े हुए दाम पर जो जितनी चीनी चाहता है उसको उतनी चीनी मिलती है, कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है, अगर ऐसा है तो इस चीज को ठीक करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

Shri Shinde: Small quantities may be available in the black-market. But the major portion of the quota that

is allotted to various States is distributed through cooperative societies and licensed dealers and on cards in the cities. It is practically a semi-rationed article. So, the contention of the hon. Member does not appear to be supported by facts.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चीनी का उत्पादन पूरे देश के उत्पादन का क्या अंश है और यह देखते हुए कि इन सूबों में किसान गन्ना कम पैदा कर पाता है और इसलिए चीनी पैदा करने का खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है, सरकार क्या सोच रही है कि इन प्रदेशों के साथ न्याय किया जाय ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh the pre-acre production is less. In addition to that, the sugar recovery also is low. That is why the cost of production of sugar is higher in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. We are taking steps to improve the cane quality there. But we have to take note of the natural conditions existing here. Particularly during winter, for two or three months the growth of cane is retarded. This will always affect production in the northern sector.

Mr. Speaker: What percentage, he asked, of the total production is produced in these two States.

Shri C. Subramaniam: More than 50 per cent of the country's production is concentrated in these two States.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the proposal to pool the prices of sugarcane, in order to give a little relief to Bihar and U.P. farmers, has been accepted by the Government or it is still under consideration.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There is no proposal to pool the sugarcane prices.

Shri Ranga: Why it is that when the Government had a carry-over of 8.5 lakh tons last year and they expect to have a carry-over of 12 lakh tons and odd next year....

Shri C. Subramaniam: 7 lakhs tons next year.

Shri Shinde: It is the recommendation of the Commission.

Shri Ranga: Why is it that they want to build a buffer-stock and in that way maintain the higher prices for sugar as far as the consumers are concerned? Is it the policy of the Government to maintain these controls only to keep up the prices of sugar and in that way exploit the consumer? In what way does it differ from hoarding?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The point for consideration is this. We have fixed a minimum price for sugarcane to be paid by the sugar factories.

Shri Ranga: Sugar factories or sugarcane growers?

Shri C. Subramaniam: To the sugarcane grower by the sugar factories. Therefore, that has to be taken into consideration in calculating the cost of sugar production and at the what price it should be sold. Therefore, it is not a question that merely if we decontrol we will also have control over the sale price, in the sense that a minimum should be guaranteed to the cane growers. The price cannot come down unless all the factories are prepared to work under a loss. That way they would get closed very soon.

Shri Ranga: Therefore go on hoarding..... (*Interruption*).

Shri M. L. Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that sugar factories have complained that storage capacity has been completely exhausted in the absence of release orders?

Shri C. Subramaniam: That is why 10 per cent increase has been given for all the States from January onwards.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is the Government aware that a huge sum running into a few lakhs of rupees is

due to the cane growers, at least in some parts of my State, on the account of 1958-59 and 1959-60, which was fixed by the Price Fixation Committee; if so, may I know what steps the Government is taking to see that these amounts are given to them so that the cane growers may give their cane to the factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is an old dispute. It was referred to an arbitrator and the arbitrator has given an award for one year. The factories have gone to the High Court saying that the arbitration was illegal and a stay order has been issued by the various High Courts. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी की कमी इसलिए बहुत ज्यादा हुई कि वहां केनग्रोवर्स को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये, खंडसारी के लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं मुनाफाखोरों को, गन्ने के काश्तकारों को नहीं दिये गये हैं तो काश्तकारों की इस दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ताकि सरकार को वहां पर चीनी की समस्या नहीं रहे ।

Shri Shinde: At present there is no such problem as far as the growers and the factories are concerned. At present there is no competition between the *khandsari* sector and the sugar sector because the prices of *khandsari* and gur are much lower than that in the last year.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल को वह समझे ही नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether it is a fact that licences for *khandsari* have not been given to those persons that deserve them or could work on them but to other persons and, therefore there is a shortage of sugar in the country.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think the licences are issued by the U.P. Government. We have not so far received any complaint that there has been discrimination in the matter of issue of licences by U.P. Government.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether any quantity has been earmarked for export purposes?

Shri Shinde: According to our programme we are likely to export 4 lakhs to 5 lakhs tons in the coming year.

श्री बड़े : यह सीमेंट का डिकंट्रोल करने से हर किसान को सीमेंट मिलने लगता है । 7 रुपये पर बैग हो गया है । सीमेंट का सस्ता भाव हो गया है तो मेरा यह कहना कि वही नीति डिकंट्रोल की चीनी के बारे में भी क्यों नहीं अपनाई जाती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल सीमेंट का नहीं बल्कि चीनी का है ।

श्री बड़े : ठीक है लेकिन जिस तरह से सीमेंट का सरकार ने डिकंट्रोल किया और वह आसानी से बाजार में मिल रहा है और उसका भाव सस्ता हो गया है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि चीनी के बारे में भी वही नीति अपनाई जाय और जो मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 12 लाख टन चीनी का बफर स्टाक बनाने का विचार है तो यह 12 लाख टन का बफर स्टाक कब तक आप के पास हो जायगा और कब उसका डिकंट्रोल होगा ?

Shri Shinde: In fact, that was one of the recommendations of the Commission. The decision of the Government will depend on the situation prevailing at the time the decision is to be taken.

श्री जब बिहारी मेहरोत्रा : क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि जब उसे के अनुमान से अधिक चीनी पैदा हो रही तो ऐक्सपैरीमेंट के तौर पर वह चीनी का डिकंट्रोल करेगी ?

Shri Shinde: I have already stated the factual position. This year's production is likely to be higher by about 40,000 to 50,000 tons. It is not expected to go much beyond that.

Production of Wheat and other Cereals

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*125. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of wheat and other cereals during the *rabi* crop in 1965-66 and how does it compare with the last year's production; and

(b) the likely rate of growth to be achieved in the food production this year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) and (b). A statement containing the available information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) Firm estimates of production based on crop cutting surveys of wheat and other *rabi* cereals during 1965-66 are expected to become available only sometime in July, 1966 after the close of the agricultural year (July-June). However, on present indications the production of wheat and other *rabi* foodgrains is expected to show a decline during 1965-66.

(b) According to tentative estimates based mainly on qualitative reports, total food production in the country this year is expected to show a decline of about 12.5 million tonnes or nearly 14 per cent over the previous year's record output of 88.4 million tonnes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपमंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया कि 14 प्रतिशत की उपज की कमी हुई तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़े उस के लिए उन्हें कितनी धनराशि दे रही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस सम्बन्ध में योजना बनाई जा चुकी है पंचवर्षीय योजना में । अगले साल की भी योजना बनाई गई है, काफी अधिक धन दिया जा रहा है बाकी वह संख्या कितनी हैं उसकी इस समय जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : गेहूं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किन किन राज्यों को सहायता दी गई है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जो राज्य उत्पादन कर रहे हैं, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, यह तीन राज्य हैं गेहूं के सम्बन्ध में उन को सहायता दी जा रही है ।

श्री बड़े : मध्य प्रदेश भी तो है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितनी सहायता दी जा रही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : वह संख्या हमारे पास अभी नहीं है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the additional area of land brought under the plough this year and what is the estimated production out of this land?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: The additional area under high yielding varieties programme for the next year in the Plan is about 4.5 million acres.

Shri R. S. Pandey: What is the criterion adopted in this matter? Is the potentiality for more production is also taken into consideration while giving more help to the States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra: The help is determined on the basis of performance of States and the possibilities of production in those States.

Ilyushin 18 for I. A. C.

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*126. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1950 on the 7th December, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for the purchase of Ilyushin 18 from the U.S.S.R.;

(b) if so, its details;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Aviation (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). No decision could be taken as Government are still awaiting additional particulars of this aircraft, with particular reference to the modifications suggested by the Corporation and the cost of the aircraft as a result thereof.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले पर गवर्नमेंट द्वारा कब तक फैसला ले लिया जायगा और रास्ते में क्या चीज बाधा डाल रही है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I would request the hon. Member to repeat his question.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब तक फैसला ले लिया जायगा और रास्ते में कौन सी चीजें बाधा डाल रही हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: We have made certain suggestions to the manufacturers in USSR. As soon as we receive their reply as to the modifications that could possibly be adopted in this particular type of aircraft and the resultant extra cost that would arise thereby, we would be able to take a decision on the matter.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या इस तरीके से किसी दूसरे देश से भी बातचीत चल रही है और यदि चल रही है तो उन देशों से मिलने वाले जहाजों की कीमत इल्यूशिन 18 के मुकाबले में सुविधाजनक होगी ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: At the moment we are considering the purchase of other types of aircraft also but this particular aircraft is found to be very suitable for certain trunk routes. All these available details would be carefully examined before a decision is taken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Desert Development Authority

*127. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Desert Development Authority has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the basis of its composition, its functions as well as the estimated outlay and expected results of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) and (b). The proposal is likely to be finalised shortly. Details are now being worked out.

Procurement Levy Schemes of States

*128. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made a comparative study of the procurement levy schemes introduced by the various State Governments;

(b) the details of these schemes and the results of the comparison; and

(c) the number of States which consulted the Centre before finalising the schemes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the details of the schemes and results of the comparison is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5522/66].

(c) The details of the procurement schemes were laid down by the States themselves.

Loss Suffered by Delhi Transport Undertaking

*129. **Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Transport Undertaking suffered a loss of several lakhs of rupees in a single deal relating to the purchase of buses during the last year;

(b) whether any inquiry has been instituted;

(c) whether any Commission of inquiry is proposed to be set up to go into the working of this undertaking; and

(d) if so, when?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A proposal to constitute a Special Committee to inquire into the working of the Delhi Transport Undertaking is under consideration.

वनस्पति में रंग मिलाना

*130. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री मा० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने के बारे में विशेषज्ञ समिति द्वारा दिये गये प्रस्ताव की जांच के फलस्वरूप जो सरकार के विचाराधीन था, क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री (श्री चि० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) विशेषज्ञ समिति ने वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है क्योंकि समिति कोई उपयुक्त रंग ढूंढने में समर्थ नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Representation for Kerala in Rajya Sabha

*131. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legal position with regard to the filling up of vacancies in the Rajya Sabha by Kerala Assembly at the time of its biennial election at the end of March, 1966 has been examined in view of the fact that Kerala has no State Assembly at present; and

(b) if so, the result of such examination?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak: (a) and (b). The matter is under examination of the Government.

उप-चुनाव तथा आम चुनाव

*132. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बं० ब० सिं० बिष्ट :
श्री धर्मलिंगम :
श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी :

क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लोक-सभा तथा राज्य विधान-मण्डलों में कितने रिक्त स्थानों के लिए उप-चुनाव होने हैं ;

(ख) उनके कब होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या आम चुनावों के कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित किये जाने की कोई सम्भावना है ?

विधि मंत्री (श्री गोपाल स्वरूप पाठक) : (क) लोक-सभा और राज्य विधान मण्डलों में रिक्त स्थानों के लिये जो उप-निर्वाचन होने हैं, उनकी संख्या क्रमशः 6 और 38 है ।

(ख) सरकार ने इस मामले में अभी कोई निश्चय नहीं किया है ।

(ग) साधारण निर्वाचन 1967 के आरम्भ में कराये जाने वाले हैं और जहां तक पूर्वानुमान किया जा सकता है, निर्वाचन नियत समय में ही कर लिये जायेंगे ।

Aid from U.S.A.

*133. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of findings of Mr. Lester Brown, Special Assistant to U.S. Agriculture Secretary, who came to India recently to make a quick study of the food situation and the long term requirements of essential imports like fertilizers, seeds, etc.; and

(b) the extent of aid likely to follow in 1966 and over a period of five years in the context of his findings?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Mr. Lester Brown who is an officer of the U.S. Government submitted his report to the U.S. Government and not to the Government of India. The Government of India are not aware of the reactions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to this report. The

Government of the U.S.A. have given a loan of 50 million dollars under their AID programme so far, for 1966 for the purchase of fertilisers. The extent of further likely aid cannot be forecast.

Elections in Goa

***134. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 246 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the consideration of the matter about holding of general elections in Goa has been concluded;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, the causes for delay?

The Minister of Law (Shri G. S. Pathak): (a) to (c). No final decision in the matter has yet been taken because of emergency.

Food Situation in Southern States

***135. Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Ministers of Southern States met at Delhi in December, 1965 to discuss the food situation; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken as a result of the discussions held?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided that export commitments of Andhra Pradesh and Madras for 1966 could only be determined some time in February or March when the final estimates of kharif production would be available. Meanwhile, Andhra Pradesh would supply to Kerala 40,000 tonnes of rice during December and January and 25,000 tonnes of rice during February. Similarly, Madras was to supply 50,000 tonnes of rice to Kerala during December and January.

Andhra Pradesh was to supply 5000 tonnes of rice to Mysore also.

Modernisation of Slaughter Houses

***136. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for having not made much headway in the modernisation of slaughter houses in the country for which a sum of Rs. 803 lakhs had been allotted in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to accelerate the modernisation of slaughter houses in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) A provision of Rs. 303.75 lakhs (and not Rs. 803 lakhs) had been made in the Third Five Year Plan for advancing loans to the State Governments for establishment of slaughter houses and meat markets. The reasons for slow progress are:—

(i) low priority accorded by the State Governments to the Project;

(ii) Inadequacy of funds with Municipal Bodies and the State Governments to meet the very substantial expenditure involved in the project;

(iii) Acute shortage of foreign exchange for import of machinery and equipment which are essentially needed for modern slaughter-houses; and

(iv) Inadequacy of technical know-how.

(v) Strong public agitation against establishment of slaughter houses.

(b) The scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is proposed to establish 4 large, 25 medium and 128 small slaughter houses and 20 meat markets at an estimate cost of Rs. 1074.80 lakhs. A liberalised pattern of Central financial assistance has been suggested for adoption under the Fourth Plan for this project. Services of one Slaughter House Expert have been obtained under the Colombo Plan and the State Governments have been advised to utilise his services for planning and executing their projects for modernisation of slaughter-houses. Foreign exchange worth Rs. 19.16 lakhs has been recently released for the Deonar Slaughter House in Maharashtra.

Food Corporation of India

*137. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions of service in the Food Corporation of India and how the recruitment is made;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government servants by joining the Food Corporation considerably increase their emoluments overnight; and

(c) how the procurement expenses by State Governments and Food Corporation of India compare?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The methods of recruitment and the terms and conditions of service in the Food Corporation of India are governed by the regulations framed by the Food Corporation of India, under Sub-Section 2 of Section 12 of the Food Corporation of India Act, 1964. These regulations are under examination by Government of India.

(b) There is no special increase in emoluments in respect of Food Corporation. Any deputation or other allowances which a Government servant may get are similar to what would be applicable for Government servants deputed to other public sector Corporations.

(c) The procurement expenses of the Food Corporation can be calculated only after its yearly accounts are finalised. However, tentative estimates of establishment expenses pertaining to procurement are expected to be about 50 paise per quintal on an average and would compare favourably with the administrative expenditure of the State Governments on procurement.

Air Insurance

*138. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent air crash in which an Air-India Boeing 707 crashed against Mont Blanc has opened up a question whether air insurance should be made compulsory for air passengers particularly those going abroad;

(b) if so, the existing rules in this regard; and

(c) Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934, which gives effect to the Warsaw Convention lays down the limit of compensation in case of international flights in the event of death or injury to passengers to a sum of 125,000 French francs equivalent to about Rs. 42,000. The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934 has been made applicable to non-international carriage

with certain exceptions, adaptations and modifications by a notification issued on 17th December, 1963, which came into force with effect from 1st March, 1964. In accordance with this notification, the liability of the carrier in the event of death of a passenger, or any bodily injury or wound suffered by a passenger which results in a permanent disablement incapacitating him from engaging in or being occupied with his usual business or occupation, for each passenger shall be Rs. 42,000, if the passenger be 12 or more years of age, and Rs. 21,000 if the passenger be below 12 years of age, on the date of the accident.

Supply of Foodgrains to Jammu and Kashmir

*139. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains (rice, wheat and maize) allocated to Jammu and Kashmir State for the year 1965-66;

(b) how much was lifted and imported into the State from 1st April, 1965 to 31st December, 1965; and

(c) the steps which are contemplated to ease the food situation there in view of the high prices of all type of foodgrains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Rice is allocated to Jammu and Kashmir on the crop year basis. From 16th October, 1965, so far, 36,000 tonnes of rice have been allotted to Jammu and Kashmir.

Wheat is allotted on a monthly basis. During each of the months January and February, 1966, 10,000 tonnes of wheat has been allotted to Jammu and Kashmir.

No maize has been allotted to Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) About 56,000 tonnes of rice and 77,000 tonnes of wheat.

(c) The cities of Jammu and Srinagar as also other urban areas of the State are already under informal rationing. Some distribution in other needy areas is also arranged.

Crop Levy on Producers in States

*140. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Madhu Limaye
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have introduced crop levy on the producers of wheat, paddy, jowar, maize and bajra to meet the urgent demand for foodgrains;

(b) whether the quantum of levy has been fixed uniformly on all holdings;

(c) the exemption limit in case of lands—both irrigated and unirrigated; and

(d) the stocks raised so far as a result of the crop levy, State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the exemption limits allowed under levy both in respect of irrigated and unirrigated land in different States is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5523/66].

(d) Separate figures for stocks raised only as a result of the crop levy have not been maintained.

खाद्यान्न में आत्मनिर्भरता

*141. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री वारियर :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री प्रभात कार :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री कर्णी सिंहजी :
श्री हेडा :
श्री म० चं० बरुआ :
श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा :
श्री सेज़ियान :
श्री कन्डप्पन :
श्री राजाराम :
श्रीमती रेणुका राय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस दशक के अन्त तक खाद्यान्न में आत्म निर्भर होने के घोषित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए, राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से आवश्यक कदम उठाने की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ज्ञानचंद मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने एक हाई यील्डिंग वरायटीज प्रोग्राम बनाया है जो बीजों की अच्छी उपज वाली किस्मों पर सुधरे तरीकों को प्रयोग में लाते हुए चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में शुरू किया जा रहा है । प्रस्ताव यह है कि लगभग 32.5 मिलियन एकड़ क्षेत्र में धान की अच्छी उपज की किस्में (ताईचुंग नेटिव 1, ताईचुंग 65, ताईवान 3 तथा ए० डी० टी० 27), गेहूं की मैक्सीकन किस्में और मक्की, ज्वार तथा बाजरा की संकर किस्में उगाई जायें । आशा है इस-कार्य क्रम द्वारा 25.5 मिलियन टोन्स खाद्यान्नों की अतिरिक्त उपज होगी । इस कार्यक्रम के लिए उर्वरकों तथा कीटनाशक औषधियों की आवश्यक मात्रा का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है । और बीज की आवश्यक मात्राओं की वृद्धि के लिए भी प्रबन्ध किए जा रहे हैं । यह कार्यक्रम उन सामान्य कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त है जो बड़ी तथा माध्यम सिंचाई, लघु सिंचाई, भूमि संरक्षण और सुधरे बीजों, उर्वरकों आदि के वितरण के लिए समस्त देश में बनाये गये हैं ।

आशा है कि इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के बाद देश में 1970–71 तक खाद्यान्नों का कोई नैट आयात नहीं होगा ।

State Trading in Food

*142. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assured financial and other assistance to such States as are willing to undertake State trading in food;

(b) if so, the response of the State Governments; and

(c) the financial and administrative implications of such an assistance?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri

Govinda Menon): (a) The Central Government has indicated its willingness to consider giving financial assistance to State Governments if they are unable to meet the entire cost of procurement operations through their own resources.

(b) Almost all State Governments are procuring foodgrains by imposing levy on millers, traders and producers or on the basis of monopoly depending on which method would suit the conditions obtaining in their State.

(c) There are no administrative implications. The financial implications of this policy are as follows:

1. The State Government or the State Cooperative Banks should be granted cash credit over-drafts secured by the hypothecation of foodgrains to the extent necessary. All such requests are considered sympathetically and necessary permission has been granted.

2. Arrangements have been made with the State Bank of India to grant additional accommodation during the current season to the extent of about Rs. 40 crores. These advances will be reduced when the level of stocks is brought down. To enable the State Bank of India or other Commercial Banks (as in the case of Punjab) to lend the amounts for the purpose of procurement and distribution, the Reserve Bank has indicated that refinance will be available to them at the bank rate.

3. For the residual amount, assistance in the forms of ways and means advance should be provided by the Central Government. Under this head, the Central Government has already granted advances to the extent of Rs. 10 crores.

Reclamation of Kutch Desert

*143. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri Heda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the F.A.O. experts have submitted a scheme for the reclamation of the Kutch desert;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) **Yes, Sir.** The scheme is for reclamation of Little Rann of Kutch.

(b) The F.A.O. team has raised doubts regarding the desalinization of the soils of the Little Rann of Kutch. With a view to assessing the practicability and economic feasibility of reclamation of these soils, the team has recommended three phase programme in the first instance. This includes Surveys, experimental field-studies and pilot projects.

(c) The report submitted by the F.A.O. mission was forwarded to the Government of Gujarat, as the scheme is to be executed by them. The various recommendations made by the Mission have since been accepted by the State Government. The scheme prepared by the Government of Gujarat on the basis of these recommendations is under consideration of the Government of India.

Smuggling of Rice to West Pakistan

*144. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak
Shri Bagri:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. **Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rice and other foodgrains are being smuggled to West Pakistan through Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the number of cases detected by Government during the last six months;

(c) the action taken in each case; and

(d) the steps taken to check the smuggling?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a): No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Incentive Bonus Scheme in Madras

*145. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohammed Koya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have decided to introduce an incentive bonus scheme for farmers who offer to Government more than a specified quantity of paddy per acre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to encourage such schemes in other States also as a means of stepping up food production?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government will pay a bonus of Rs. 2 per quintal of paddy delivered in excess of the quantity required to be delivered by a producer under the levy.

(c) No, Sir.

केरल में खाद्य स्थिति

*146. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री वारियर :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री लिंग रेड्डी :
श्री गुलशन :
श्री लहरी सिंह :
श्री व० कु दास :
श्री श्याम लाल सर्राफ :
श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री प्रभात कार :
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :
श्री मुहम्मद कोया :
श्री केप्पन :
श्रीमती अकम्मा देवी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री प्र० चं० बख्शी :

श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री लहटन चौधरी :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल की खाद्य स्थिति, विशेषकर चावल की सप्लाई के मामले में अधिक खराब हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) केरल में चावल के राशन की मात्रा 9 जनवरी, 1966 से 160 ग्राम से घटा कर 120 ग्राम प्रति प्रौढ़ प्रति दिन कर दी गयी थी । इसके साथ ही साथ गेहूं के राशन की मात्रा उतनी ही बढ़ा दी गयी थी । अतः राशन पर मिलने वाले अनाजों की कुल मात्रा बिना किसी कटौती के उतनी ही मिलती रही ।

(ख) चावल के राशन की मात्रा में यह कटौती विदेशी आयातों से चावल की अनुपलब्धि और आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा मद्रास से अस्थायी तौर पर चावल की धीरे धीरे आमद के कारण की गयी थी ।

(ग) आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मद्रास से अधिक मात्रा में चावल भेजा गया था उड़ीसा से भी 15,000 मीट्रिक टन चावल भेजा गया था और स्टाक की स्थिति में सुधार होने से चावल के राशन की मात्रा बढ़ा कर 140 ग्राम प्रति प्रौढ़ प्रति दिन कर दी गयी है । केरल को और चावल भेजने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है और आशा है कि मार्च के पिछड़े पखवाड़े से चावल के राशन की मात्रा बढ़ा कर 160 ग्राम प्रति प्रौढ़ प्रति दिन के पूर्व स्तर तक कर दी जा ।

राज्यों में खाद्य स्थिति

*147. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 30 दिसम्बर, 1965 को दिल्ली में मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ उन राज्यों में खाद्य स्थिति के बारे में उच्चस्तरीय विचार हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मुख्य निर्णय किये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुख्य मंत्रियों को यह संकेत दिया गया था कि इस वर्ष देश में चावल की भारी कमी को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार कमी वाले राज्यों को गत वर्ष के स्तर तक चावल की सप्लाई बनाये रखने की स्थिति में नहीं होगी । अतः इन राज्यों को चाहिए कि वे राज्य में अधिकतर मात्रा में गेहूं का वितरण करें और चावल की अधिप्राप्ति और तीव्र करें । यह भी निर्णय हुआ था कि सूखा से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादक राहत कार्य शुरू किये जाने चाहियें । अनुत्पादक राहत कार्य बहुत ही कम करने चाहिये ।

Sugar

*148. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding the production of sugar, stocks available, export and the system of distribution in the rural and urban areas;

(b) whether the system and basis of allotments of sugar to the different States have since been revised; and

(c) if so, the quota fixed for each State?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) The production of sugar in 1965-66 season upto the 7th February, 1966, was 16.30 lakh tonnes. The stocks of sugar with factories on that date were 16.09 lakhs tonnes. A quantity of 2.67 lakh tonnes of sugar was exported in 1965 and a quantity of 3.97 lakh tonnes has been committed for export so far during 1966. Distribution of sugar within the States is being arranged by the State Governments. Generally, in urban areas, sugar is distributed on cards and in rural areas through authorised retailers, co-operative societies or Panchayats.

(b) and (c). The system of allotment of sugar to all States has not been revised. The quotas of individual States have, however, been increased by 10 per cent from January, 1966. A statement, showing the present monthly quota of sugar of each State, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5524/66].

Kerala Transport Corporation

539. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. R. Elankath was appointed by the Kerala Transport Corporation Board to go into the question of the revision of salary of the workers;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted; and

(d) whether the workers were given representation on the Committee, as was assured?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). The information required is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Kerala Transport Corporation

540. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some disputes with the employees of the Kerala Transport Corporation had been placed before a retired judge for arbitration in 1964; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information required is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Germany's Offer for Building Fishing Ships

541. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of German Democratic Republic have made any offer for the building up of fishing ships and fish processing industry attached to it;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri

Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from the Government of the German Democratic Republic regarding ship building or the fish processing industry in the public sector. However, an Indian firm is seeking collaboration of Invest Export Organisation of the German Democratic Republic and their application for industrial license is under the consideration of the Ministry of Industry.

Soil Conservation Survey Unit in Kerala

542. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a soil Conservation Survey Unit is working at Malampuzha, Palghat, Kerala from June, 1965;

(b) if so, when his survey will be over;

(c) whether any report has been submitted;

(d) whether it is a fact that for want of boats to cross the lake, the work is at a standstill;

(e) whether it is a fact that landlords have occupied forests near Malampuzha and are cutting trees; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to curb this?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A Soil Conservation Unit has been sanctioned by the Government of Kerala on 30th June, 1965 for the survey of the Catchment of the Malampuzha Irrigation Project in Palghat District Kerala. It started work in the end of August, 1965.

(b) The survey is expected to be completed before the end of March, 1967.

(c) Not yet. The Unit will submit its report only after the studies are completed.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The landlords occupying forests near Malampuzha are cutting trees from their forests, only after getting permission from the District Collector under Section 3(2) of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act and for raising Rubber Plantations. From 1962—65, four persons have been granted clear-felling permits in an area of 650 acres. No unauthorised felling in the area has been reported so far.

(f) Adequate safeguards have been prescribed to prevent any indiscriminate fellings. A permit-holder is not allowed to fell and remove any tree-growth within one chain of either bank of any stream or within a belt of 10 chains bordering a dam or reservoir. Besides, felling of trees is confined to below 1500' contours so as to protect the catchment from soil erosion. Further, from 1965 onwards, permits are issued only after obtaining expert opinion of the Soil Conservation Department with regard to the soil conservation measures to be adopted to protect the Catchment from soil erosion. The felled area is got planted with rubber after getting the area terraced along the contours.

Loss of Tobacco cultivation due to cyclone in Kerala

543. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to cyclone and sea erosion, tobacco cultivation is totally lost in Pallikara-Cananoore Kerala;

(b) whether the Kasargode Revenue Divisional officer visited the place and made an enquiry;

(c) whether Government have proposed any relief to the affected peasants;

(d) whether any relief measures have already been taken; and

(e) if so, what they are?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Survey of Places of Tourist Interest

544. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic study survey being conducted by the Research Department of the Transport Ministry has completed its sample survey to find out the relative popularity of different places of interest to foreign tourists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the conclusions of the study team; and

(c) if not, how long it will take to complete the survey?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). The main objective of the tourist survey, now in progress, is to estimate foreign tourists' expenditure in India. The survey is conducted for one week every month for a whole year at the airports of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and on a selected sample of ships leaving from seaports of Bombay and Madras. It was started in July, 1965 and will continue till end of June, 1966. Thereafter the data will be processed and conclusions arrived at.

Model Rice Mill for West Bengal

545. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the model rice mill for West Bengal set up at Memari has begun to work;

(b) if so, its capacity;

(c) the total expenditure in setting up the machine; and

(d) the extent share of the Japanese collaboration therein?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The rice mill has commenced functioning; but the parboiling unit, drier, silo storage have yet to be completed.

(b) Two tonnes per hour.

(c) The total cost of setting up the machinery is Rs. 1,05,000 and that of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 24.60 lakhs.

(d) The machinery has been purchased from Japan and the engineers of the Japanese manufacturers have assisted in the installation of the mill machinery.

Production of High Protein Food

546. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will **the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to meet the food shortage in India by setting up factories for making high protein food out of vegetables on the lines similar to these produced by Australia;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the high protein soup powder known as 'protone'; and

(c) if so, whether Government have found it suitable to Indian life and contemplate working out on its lines?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Government has no such proposal under consideration for the present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mangalore Harbour Project

547. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made to improve the Mangalore Harbour;

(b) when the project is likely to be completed;

(c) the total outlay on the project; and

(d) whether the capital outlay is likely to be higher than the original plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (d). Preliminary works, viz. acquisition of land, dredging of a small stretch of the approach channel, construction of staff quarters and office buildings, construction of roads, supply of water and electricity, hydrographic surveys and model tests, purchase of launches, purchases of essential construction, workshop and scientific equipment, etc., costing in all about Rs. 4.5 crores have been sanctioned so far. Separately, work on the rail link to the new harbour site is also in progress. An area of 1,000 acres of land has already been acquired and handed over to the Project Authorities. Land acquisition proceedings in respect of the remaining area are in progress. Several of the preliminary works have been completed.

A detailed project report for the Mangalore Harbour Project has since been prepared and is under examination. The revised estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 26.96 crores.

The Mangalore Harbour Project is expected to be completed by 1969.

Landing of Air India Boeing at Sydney

548. Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India Boeing-707 on Bombay—Sydney flight on the 18th January, 1966 burst some of its tyres while landing at Sydney Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss of life, if any?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aircraft made a normal touch down, but whilst halfway through the landing roll, the airfield was hit by a severe storm resulting in the wind-velocity increasing from 10 knots to 30 knots. Due to the gusty wind conditions the aircraft swung to the left. To prevent the aircraft from going off the runway the Commander applied the right wheel brakes. Finding this action insufficient to keep the aircraft on the runway, the Commander switched off the antiskid system to obtain full braking effect on the right main wheels. The sudden and excessive application of brakes resulted in the bursting of four right side and two left side main wheel tyres.

(c) There was no loss of life and no one was injured.

Report of Mirdha Committee

549. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the reaction of Government on the recommendation of the Mirdha Committee in general and about making the audit independent of Registrar, Cooperative Societies in particular?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The broad

approach of the Mirdha Committee in regard to the definition of cooperative principles and the measures suggested for preventing the growth of non-genuine societies and vested interests are generally acceptable. As regards the question of audit being made independent of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Government are broadly in agreement with the Committee's approach that the responsibility for audit should be ultimately assumed by the Cooperatives themselves. Till such time as this happens, Government are of the view that the responsibility for audit should remain with the Registrar who should have an audit wing separate from the administrative wing. The Committee's suggestion that some pilot project should be launched in selected areas to enable the cooperative institutions to take over the responsibility of audit as a first step in the fulfilment of the long term objective, is accepted by Government. Steps are being taken to select suitable areas in consultation with the National Cooperative Union of India and State Governments.

Import of Fertilizers

550. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state the quantity of fertilisers imported from the foreign countries and foreign exchange involved in the Third Five Year Plan period, so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): The quantity of fertilisers imported from foreign countries and foreign exchange involved in the Third Five Year Plan period as up to the 31st January, 1966, are given below:

1. (a)	Quantity of fertilisers (in terms of materials)	40·78 lakh tonnes.
(b)	Quantity in term of nitrogen	11·36 lakh tonnes.
2.	Foreign Exchange involved	Rs. 123 Crores.

NOTE: The figure of foreign exchange involved, indicated above, includes Rupee payments under Trade Plans.

लोक-सभा में उर्वसियम (नेफा) का प्रतिनिधित्व

551. डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उर्वसियम (नेफा) के प्राय: चार लाख निवासियों का प्रतिनिधित्व लोक-सभा में नामजदगी के बजाय चुनाव द्वारा कराने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 1967 के आम चुनावों के लिये मतदाता-सूची बनाने का कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० रा० पट्टाभिरामन): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 4 के अनुसार, यह स्थान राष्ट्रपति द्वारा नामजदगी करके भरा जाना है । इसलिए नेफा में समाविष्ट क्षेत्रों की निर्वाचक नामावलियां बनाने का कार्य शुरू नहीं किया गया है ।

मृत पशुओं की खाल तथा हड्डियों का प्रयोग

552. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुपयोगी पशुओं के मर जाने के बाद उनकी खाल तथा हड्डियों के प्रयोग के बारे में भारत सरकार के कृषि सलाहकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना पर विचार कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) से (ग). अनुपयोगी पशुओं के मृत देहों का उपयोग किये जाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम प्रस्तावित किये गये हैं :—

(1) चमड़ा उतारने, पकाई तथा मृत देहों का उपयोग करने की तकनीकी में प्रशिक्षण देने की दृष्टि से एक आदर्श प्रशिक्षण एवं उत्पादन केन्द्र बख्शी-का-तालाब, लखनऊ में नीदरलैण्ड की सरकार तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्रों के खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन की वित्तीय और तकनीकी सहायता से स्थापित कर दिया गया है ।

(2) चमड़ा उतारने, पकाई तथा मृत देहों का उपयोग सम्बन्धी दूसरा क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र केसरपल्ली, जिला कृष्णा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में स्थापित किया जा रहा है और आशा है 1966 में वह काम करना शुरू कर देगा ।

(3) पूर्ण सुसज्जित चर्मालयों की स्थापना को गोसदन योजना में शामिल कर दिया गया है ताकि चमड़ा उतारने, पकाने, मांस चूर्ण, हड्डी चूर्ण आदि बनाने के सुधरे हुए तरीकों को अपनाया जा सके । 11 गोसदनों को चर्मालय उपलब्ध किये गये हैं । अन्य अधिकतर गोसदनों में चमड़ा उतारने के लिये सुविधायें मौजूद हैं ।

(4) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान 94.50 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 35 मृत देह उपयोगिता केन्द्रों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है । मृत देहों के अवशिष्टांश पदार्थों का उपयोग करने के लिए सुसज्जित चर्मालयों सहित 26 नये गोसदनों की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

(5) कृषि पण्य तथा कृषि आधारित उद्योग सम्बन्धी स्टडी ग्रुप (निर्यात क्षेत्र) ने 30 अतिरिक्त मृत देह उपयोगिता केन्द्र, हड्डियों को एकत्र करने के लिए 50 यूनिट्स और पशु खालों के निर्माण हेतु 25 यूनिट्स की स्थापना के लिए 78 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की सिफारिश की है । यह विचाराधीन है ।

(6) खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग आयोग कोरा ग्रामोद्योग केन्द्र, बोरीवेली, बम्बई में एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चला रहा है और उन्होंने देश के विभिन्न भागों में कई चमड़ा उतारने के केन्द्र भी स्थापित किये है ।

PATA Conference

553. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Lahtan Chaudhry:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri D. D. Puri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 15th Pacific Area Travel Association Conference had been held in New Delhi in January, 1966;

(b) if so, the number of countries which participated and the subject discussed and recommendations made;

(c) whether India has taken a comprehensive programme in line with the Conference debates to improve its tourist traffic;

(d) whether Government have made a scientific study of the 'dislikes' that deter the growth of tourist traffic in India; and

(e) if so, how far these adverse factors have been eliminated?

The Minister of Transport Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The Conference was held on January 24th, 25th and from 27th to 29th. It was preceded by a seminar called the Workshop programme on January 21st and 22nd.

(b) Delegates from 30 countries participated in the Conference. Some of the important subjects discussed were: travel by steamship; research on travel and tourist attractions; hotel planning; facilitation; travel in the Pacific; air travel in the future.

The recommendations made by the Conference are contained in the Reso'utions placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5525/66].

(c) As far as the policy and planning programmes of the Government in the field of Tourism are concerned, these are in line with the current international thinking on the subject and along the lines recommended by the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism of 1963. However, the Government's participation in the development of tourist facilities of accommodation, transportation etc. points up the difference with the Pacific Area Travel Association Conference debates which reflected the opinion that the management of such tourist facilities and commercial activities arising therefrom should be left to the private sector.

(d) Studies of the deterrents to tourism and of the specific 'dislikes' of foreign tourists who visit India have been made through research agencies specialising in tourist market research in the USA and Australia and to a certain extent in Europe. The studies are based on actual interviews with sample segments of tourists who have returned from a visit to India and those who are planning or yet to plan a trip to India.

(e) The surveys mentioned above revealed that the main factors which detract from the enjoyment of a trip to India are:

(i) The general impression of inadequate standards of hygiene and cleanliness.

(ii) The sight of extreme poverty and the presence of beggars at well-known tourist sites and monuments.

(iii) The lack of good entertainment even in major cities.

(iv) Inadequate hotel accommodation and transport services.

(v) Prohibition laws.

(vi) Lengthy procedures in obtaining visas and irksome formalities on arrival and departure.

The adverse factors mentioned above have been reduced to a considerable extent but it has not been possible to remove these altogether

as this can be effected only through the combined and coordinated action by the Government as a whole, and the wholehearted cooperation of the State Governments directly concerned with some of these factors.

Resignation of Chairman, Food Corporation of India

554. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Prabhat Kar:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Bade:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Mohammed Koya:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India has resigned;

(b) whether it is a fact that he called for a change in the Government policy on the allocation of land for cash crops and suggested the extension of levy system for foodgrains to cash crops; and

(c) if so, whether Government find itself in agreement with his views?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir, Shri T. A. Pai relinquished charge of his office as Chairman of Food Corporation of India after expiry of his term of office of one year.

(b) No, Sir. Shri Pai is reported to have expressed his opinion at a press conference in the following words:—

> "The conversion of land where food is grown to non-agricultural purposes should be severely restricted. After all, export crops like coffee, tea, rubber, pepper, cardamom, cashew nuts do not compete with the food crops and take away land which is suitable for food crops. Land where jute is grown, of course, compete with food crops, but then jute is a foreign exchange saver. In the case of sugar-cane and other commercial crops, it seems to be necessary to insist on minimum standards of agriculture preventing the uneconomic use of land, which could grow better food. If politics were to have an upper hand in these matters, economic planning has no sense".

(c) The Government is fully aware of the need to keep a balance between cash and food crops.

Motor Transport Taxation

555. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the suggestion of the Chairman of the Indian Road and Transport Development Association rela-

ting to the co-ordinated and standardised approach to motor transport taxation and motor vehicles laws;

(b) if so, the steps taken to consolidate and improve laws, rules and regulations; and

(c) the attempts made to facilitate greater flow of traffic among States, both of goods and passengers through larger issue of inter-State route permits?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b): Suggestions have from time to time been received from motor transport associations and others, including the Indian Road and Transport Development Association, regarding matters connected with motor vehicles taxation and regulation in this country. The Government of India have appointed a high-level Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. B. V. Keskar, to examine all aspects of motor vehicles taxation and recommend measures necessary for remedying the present situation. Further action will be taken on receipt of the Committee's report.

So far as regulation of road transport is concerned a comprehensive Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in the last session.

(c) Through the efforts of the Inter-State Transport Commission appointed by the Central Government under Section 63A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, reciprocal agreements for operation of transport vehicles have been concluded between a most all contiguous States. Eleven agreements have been concluded between the States concerned for operation of motor vehicles on long distance routes covering more than two States. The Commission have also fixed quotas of regular public carrier permits on 16 long distance inter-State routes. Out of the 726 permits, directed to be issued by the Commission on these routes, 163 have already been granted.

The number of public carriers operating on inter-State routes on regular permits was 6,599 in 1962. It increased to 21,490 in 1964.

सीमावर्ती सड़कें

557. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1966-67 में सीमावर्ती और सामरिक क्षेत्रों में सड़कों के निर्माण के प्राक्कलनों के बारे में प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय और परिवहन मंत्रालय द्वारा पृथक पृथक कितने प्रतिशत व्यय वहन किया जायेगा और इससे अन्य सड़कों के निर्माण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन नौवहन, और पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : सीमावर्ती और सामरिक क्षेत्रों की सड़कों सहित, केन्द्रीय सड़क परियोजनाओं के अंग के रूप में स्वीकृत किये गये समस्त सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य पर सम्पूर्ण व्यय परिवहन और विमानन मंत्रालय द्वारा किया जा रहा है । सामान्यतया रक्षा मंत्रालय इस प्रकार की सड़कों के निर्माण में वित्तीय सहायता नहीं करता है । यह तथ्य 1966-67 के वर्ष के लिये भी ठीक है । वित्तीय तंगी के कारण, 1966-67 में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में अन्य सड़कों पर नए निर्माण कार्य का कोई पर्याप्त कार्यक्रम रखा जाना संभव न हो सकेगा ।

Credit to Farmers by Food Corporation of India

558. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. C. Boroosh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has entered into some type

of money-lending to the farmers as an advance for grain deliveries;

(b) if so, the States in which this has been done or is proposed to be done; and

(c) the amount advanced this year and whether the advance was paid in cash or in kind, such as in the form of fertilisers, improved seeds etc.?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) to (c). A pilot scheme is at present under consideration of the Corporation and the details of the scheme are being worked out. The scheme envisages that 75% of the advance would be in the form of various inputs such as improved seeds, fertilisers and pesticides and the balance in cash. The scheme is expected to be worked in parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore in the first instance.

एक किसान परिवार की औसत वार्षिक आय

559. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक साधारण किसान परिवार की औसत वार्षिक आय कितनी है; और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों में इस आय में कितना अन्तर है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). एक साधारण कृषक परिवार की औसत वार्षिक आय तथा विभिन्न राज्यों में ऐसी आय के अन्तर के विषय में तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

1965-66 में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन

560. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1965–66 में राज्यवार खरीफ़ की फ़सल में कितना खाद्यान्न उत्पन्न होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ख) उक्त अनुमानों के आधार पर चालू वर्ष में खाद्यान्न की कितनी कमी होने का अनुमान है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्रा) : (क) तथा (ख) . उपलब्ध जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये** संख्या LT-5526/66].

सरकारी कृषि फार्मों के लिए निदेशालय

561. **श्री किशन पटनायक :**
श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कृषि फ़ार्मों के लिए एक निदेशालय स्थापित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इसके फलस्वरूप प्रत्येक राज्य में केवल एक ही प्रदर्शन फार्म होगा ; और

(ग) इन फार्मों को लाभपूर्ण आधार पर चलाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : (क) सरकारी कृषि फ़ार्मों के महानिदेशक की नियुक्ति हो गई है । सरकारी कृषि फ़ार्मों के लिए निदेशालय की स्थापना करने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) इस बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। यह उस बड़े आकार वाली बीज फ़ार्म समिति की सिफ़ारिशों पर निर्भर करता है जो कि राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है ।

(ग) बड़े आकार वाली बीज फ़ार्म समिति प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप देते समय इन फ़ार्मों को लाभपूर्ण आधार पर चलाने के संबंध में विचार करेगी ।

Post Graduate Courses at Arid Zone Institute, Jodhpur

562. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered any proposal to start post-graduate courses at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute at Jodhpur; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not adopting the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A proposal to start Post-Graduate School at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute in Soil Conservation was considered in 1962. But, the Institute, having been established only in 1959, was still in a formative stage and it was felt that time was not yet ripe for starting Post-Graduate Courses there.

A fresh proposal for starting Post-Graduate training at the Institute is now under consideration.

Auction of imported Rice in Bombay

563. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Regional Director (Food), Bombay announced the auction of 3,673 bags of imported rice which is said to be "fit for human consumption"; and

(b) if so, the reasons for selling this rice through auction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). 3,673 bags of substandard rice, held at Central Storage Depot, Bhavanagar and certified as being fit for human consumption were offered to the Government of Gujarat as additional allotment. As the State Government did not intimate their desire to take over this stock in time, notice for public auction of the stock was issued in accordance with the prescribed procedure However, the State Government having subsequently agreed to take over this stock the auction has been cancelled.

Supply of Wheat to Punjab

564. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request was received by the Central Government for the supply of imported wheat to the Punjab Government in 1965; and

(b) if so, the quantity of imported wheat supplied in 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 19,000 tonnes of imported wheat were supplied to Punjab Government during 1965. In addition, about 1,31,000 tonnes of imported wheat were supplied to Roller Flour Mills in Punjab direct from Central Stocks.

"Grow More Food" Schemes

565. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some more land is being brought under cultivation under "Grow More Food" schemes;

(b) if so, the area being brought under cultivation, State-wise; and

(c) whether any priority is being given to the scheduled caste farmers who suffered during the recent Indo-Pak. conflict?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from them.

Milk Booth in Madangir

566. Shri Gulshan: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no milk booth of the Delhi Milk Scheme in Jhuggi Jhopri Colony, Madangir, New Delhi, the population of which exceeds thirty thousands;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Govt. have taken any steps or propose to take in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No.

(b) Delhi Milk Scheme has not been able to establish a Milk Booth in Madangir Colony, as the Colony is located at a considerable distance from the farthest delivery point of Delhi Milk Scheme and cannot be conveniently covered with the existing transport facilities.

(c) A milk both for the supply of Double Toned Milk will be established in Madangir as soon as additional milk vans are received.

Bahadurgarh-Central Secretariat Bus Service

567. Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Bagri:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state the progress made regarding the introduction of a direct bus service from Bahadurgarh to Central Secretariat, New Delhi for the benefit of the Government employees coming from Bahadurgarh?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The State Transport Authority, Delhi has granted a permit in favour of the Delhi Transport Undertaking for operating two return trips between Central Secretariat and Bahadurgarh. This permit has, however, not yet been countersigned by the Regional Transport Authority, Ambala.

Setting up of Farm in Tripura

568. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have formulated a new scheme for setting up a farm in the territory; and

(b) if so, whether any foreign country is assisting in this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the Government of Tripura and it will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Colonisation Policy for Rajasthan Canal Area

569. **Shri Vishram Prasad:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 749 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken by Government regarding the colonisation policy for the Rajasthan Canal Area;

(b) if so, its broad details;

(c) whether any estimate of the outlay involved has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

दिल्ली में राशन की दुकानों पर उपलब्ध वस्तुयें

570. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री किशन पटनायक :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में हाल ही में खुली राशन की दुकानों पर क्या-क्या वस्तुएं उपलब्ध होंगी;

(ख) क्या इन दुकानों पर वह वस्तुएं भी उपलब्ध होंगी जिन का राशन नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि, नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). राशन व्यवस्था योजना के अधीन राशन की दुकानों पर उपलब्ध वस्तुएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

गेहूं
गेहूं के पदार्थ
चावल और चीनी

अधिकांश राशन रखने वाले दुकानदार नियमित प्रोविजन स्टोर भी चला रहे हैं और राशन की वस्तुओं के अलावा अन्य वस्तुएं भी बेच रहे हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गाय और भैंस

571. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती** : क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय गाय और भैंसों की संख्या कितनी हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी गाय और भैंस दुधारू हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख). 1961 में चार वर्षीय पशुधन गणना (जो कि 15 अप्रैल, को हुई थी) के अनुसार विभिन्न श्रेणियों की 3 वर्ष से अधिक आयु की गायों तथा भैंसों की कुल संख्या निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(संख्या 10 लाखों में)

(1) 3 वर्ष से अधिक आयु की गायें :	
(क) प्रजनन योग्य	
(क) दुधारू	20.67
(ख) विसूखी (जो कि एक बार भी ब्याही नहीं है)	30.33
2—अन्य	3.20
3—कुल	54.20
(2) 3 वर्ष से अधिक आयु की भैंसें :	
1—प्रजनन योग्य	
(क) दुधारू	12.46
(ख) विसूखी (जो कि एक बार भी ब्याही नहीं है)	11.76
2—अन्य	0.78
3—कुल	25.02

Bombay Docks

572. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that berths in the Bombay docks fell vacant in an unusual number in the last week of December, 1965;

(b) whether similar trend has continued since then; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) It cannot be said that an unusual number of berths fell vacant in the last week of December 1965. The average number of berths vacant in all the three docks, on each day from the 24th October 1965 to 31st December 1965 was 4. Out of these, only one berth even fell vacant in the Alexandra Dock and that was on 4 days viz. 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th December 1965. Two statements showing the number of berths which fell vacant in each dock, during the months of December 1965, and January 1966 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5527/66].

(b) Yes. On fourteen days in January 1966, berths fell vacant in all the three docks but since the 28th January 1966, there has not been any vacant berth in the Alexandra dock but off and on, berths have fallen vacant in the Prince's and in the Victoria docks.

(c) The reason for berths falling vacant is that the number of vessels visiting the Port, for cargo operations, has fallen when compared to the number of vessels that visited this Port for cargo operations during the corresponding months of the previous

year 1964-65. The reason for the decline in the number of ships visiting Bombay may be as ascribed to the following circumstances:—

Until September 1965, most ships calling at Bombay to discharge/load cargoes, called at Karachi to discharge/load cargoes enroute to Bombay. Due to the recent outbreak of hostilities between India and Pakistan, cargoes for Pakistan and for India were not being carried in the same ship. The result is that cargo meant for Bombay has been coming in fewer ships, but with larger loads. Also, due to the hostilities, American A.I.D. cargo shipments have decreased.

Accidents in Delhi

573. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the overall position with regard to accidents, fatal and otherwise, in the Union Territory of Delhi during the year 1965 due to the negligent driving separately for rural and urban areas;

(b) how the position compares with the previous year; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such accidents?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information required is given below:

	1965		1964	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
(i) Fatal	71	231	68	191
(ii) Non-fatal accidents	163	1066	163	974

(c) The following steps have been, or are being, taken to prevent road accidents in Delhi:—

(i) Separate staff, under a Sub-Inspector, has been appointed for Road Safety education. Lectures have been given in about 50 schools by this staff, which were attended by about 40,000 students. Practical demonstrations on the road were also given to the students.

(ii) Slides on traffic safety are being shown regularly in about 25 cinema houses in the city.

(iii) Special drives are conducted to educate pedestrians to cross roads at edestrian crossings and motorists to give right of way to pedestrians at such places.

(iv) Pamphlets on road safety have been distributed in the villages in Delhi.

(v) Lectures on road safety, for the benefit of those staying in the villages, which lie on the main highways, were also arranged to make them aware of road safety.

(vi) Efforts have been made to instruct drivers of heavy transport vehicles in traffic rules. The drivers of buses of the Delhi Transport Undertaking have specially been made conscious of the need for careful driving.

(vii) Special speed checking is carried out frequently to curb the tendency of the vers to drive at excessive speed.

(viii) Mobile traffic patrols are sent on motor cycles to important busy roads during peak hours to detect cases of traffic violations and help remove traffic hold-ups.

(ix) Selective enforcement has been started since January, 1963. Some places were selected where special checking was made in regard to offences committed by drivers of public service vehicles.

(x) A systematic and organised plan for the development of Delhi City and its suburbs has been drawn up in the Master Plan in order that the rapidly expanding population, urbanisation and other developments do not lead to traffic hazards in future.

(xi) A number of narrow and congested roads have been closed to heavy transport vehicles.

(xii) Major roads are being widened and automatic traffic signals installed, wherever necessary. Separate cycle tracks have also been provided on some roads. Bus stops, stalls, vendors, taxi stands etc. are being removed from congested areas.

मरमागोआ बन्दरगाह

574. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बेतार पद्धति (वायरलेस सिस्टम) के न होने के कारण पिछले दिनों मरमागोआ बन्दरगाह में कुछ कठिनायियां अनुभव की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपकरण तो वहां पर था परंतु इसका प्रयोग करने की अनुमति नहीं दी , और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस कठिनाइ के कब तक दूर किये जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवाहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) से (ग). मारमागोआ के पत्तन पर अपर्याप्त बेतार प्रबंध (वायरलेस एरेंजमेंट) के बारे में विशेष कर जब कि गोआ और बंबई के बीच तार संचार पद्धति रूक गई थी प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुये हैं। इस मामले पर डाक व तार विभाग की सलाह के साथ विचार किया गया है। ऐसा लगता है कि इस समस्या का हल गोआ बेतार स्टेशन की दूरी को बढ़ा देना है। गारंटी देसिस पर पंजिम में वर्ग 2 तटीय बेतार स्टेशन खोले जाने के लिये डाक व तार विभाग से प्राक्कलन प्राप्त हो गये हैं और उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Seminar on Youth Cooperation

575. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on Youth Cooperation held in New Delhi during the first week of December, 1965 has recommended that Government should promote setting up of co-operative agro-industries in the villages to check the exodus of the youth from rural to urban areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have organised and also propose to set up agricultural processing units and agro-industrial cooperative under various schemes.

Wheat Board

576. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up a Wheat Board to help increase the wheat production has been considered; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) No. Increasing the wheat production forms part of the general agricultural development programme.

(b) Does not arise.

Agartala Airport

577. **Shri Bagri:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1976 on the 7th December, 1965 regarding the Agartala Airport and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for the construction of an aerodrome at a safe place;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy): (a) to (c). Surveys of various sites are being conducted and a decision will be taken after a suitable site has been found.

गोंडा संसदीय निर्वाचन

578. **श्री बागड़ी :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री उटिया :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :

क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने गोंडा संसदीय निर्वाचन के बारे में जांच पूरा कर ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन दे दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री च० रा० पट्टाभिरामन): (क) जी नहीं जांच अभी चल रही है।

(ख), (ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Madras Port

579. **Shri Umanath:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Madras Port Trust has recommended to the Central Government the levy of a 40 per cent. surcharge on harbour dues on all imports into Madras Port except coal, and a 25 per cent. surcharge on dues on all exports excluding ores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimate of the annual earnings from this levy?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). While sanctioning the revised estimates for 1964-65 and the budget estimates for 1965-66 of the Madras Port Trust, Government advised the Port Trust that, as the closing balance in the Revenue and Pilotage Accounts showed that the Port's finances had reached a critical stage, the Port authorities should take urgent steps to augment their resources. The proposals made by the Port Trust in pursuance of this advice include the levy of surcharges of (a) 40 per cent on harbour dues on all imports except coal and (b) 25 per cent on harbour dues on all exports excluding ore and coal.

(c) The surcharges proposed are expected to secure a gross additional revenue of about Rs. 672 lakhs approximately during the next five years. After meeting the deficit, which would have accrued but for the surcharges, and the interest charges on additional loans that would be necessary during the Fourth Plan period to finance the capital outlay on the IV Plan works, the residual surplus is expected to be only about Rs. 100 lakhs. This will be utilised for capital needs during IV Plan period.

दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनायें

580. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में 7 दिसम्बर, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1927 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सड़क दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये सड़कों को चौड़ा करते समय दिल्ली के खम्बों को साथ साथ नहीं हटाने के बिजली के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसका कारण सम्बद्धित विभागों द्वारा तालमेल न रखना है ;

(ग) क्या इस तरह तालमेल न रखने के कारण बनी सड़कें पुनः खोदनी पड़ती हैं जिससे खर्चा अधिक होता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सम्बन्धित विभागों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन-नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी): (क) से (घ). जब कभी सड़कों को चौड़ा किया जाता है तब साथ ही साथ बिजली के खंबे हटाने का कार्य भी किया जाता है । फिर भी अलीपुर, माल रोड, दिल्ली का एक मामला ऐसा हुआ है जिसमें खंभों के हटाने का काम पीछे पड़ गया था । इसका मुख्य कारण खंभों के हटाने के काम के लिये प्राक्कलन की स्वीकृति में देरी का होना था न कि तालमेल रखने के कारण । समस्त संबंधित विभागों को आदेश दिया जा जा रहा है कि सड़कों को चौड़ा करने के पहले ही खंभे हटा लिया जाया करें ।

Development of Tourism

581. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1125 on the 23rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) the progress since made in the execution of schemes for Tourism in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the foreign exchange earned, year-wise; and

(c) the funds allotted in the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The exact position regarding implementation of the Third Plan schemes in the Central Sector will be known only after the 31st of March 1966. As such it is too early to state what further progress has been made since replying to the Unstarred Question No. 1125 on the 23rd November, 1965.

(b) The foreign exchange earned during each year of the Third Plan is given below:

1961	.	Rs. 20·41 crores
1962	.	Rs. 19·62 ,,
1963	.	Rs. 20·56 ,,
1964	.	Rs. 23·00 ,,
1965	.	Yet to be determined.

(c) A provisional outlay of Rs. 25 crores has been agreed to by the Planning Commission. However, as funds are being allocated only for 1966-67, the amount allotted is Rs. 78 lakhs.

Ennore as Intermediate Port

582. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have suggested to the Union Government to sponsor a scheme to develop Ennore as an intermediate port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) its utility;

(d) whether the Centre have approved the suggestion; and

(e) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Ennore is situated about eight miles north of Madras. The backwater at this place is connected to the sea by a small opening which is silted up for nine months in the year. The proposal is to keep this opening navigable by artificial methods and to provide an all-the-year lighterage port.

(c) The State Government are of the view that the port can handle an annual traffic, mainly in fertiliser raw materials, coal, salt and ore of nearly four million tons by 1975-76.

(d) and (e). The proposal is under consideration along with other proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan for Intermediate and Minor Ports.

Accident to Helicopter in Ferozepur District

583. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 654 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the causes of the accident to a helicopter which was spraying insecticides over cotton fields in Kheowale village in Ferozepur district (Punjab) have since been investigated; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The accident occurred as a result of the main rotor getting trapped in unmarked telephone wire, which the pilot could not observe, during spraying operations conducted near ground level.

Madras Harbour Explosion

584. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 655 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of enquiry made by the authorities concerned about the Madras Harbour Explosion which took place on the 3rd June, 1965;

(b) if so, the results thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy) (a) to (c). A report of the enquiry made by the Inspector of Police, Crime Branch, Madras City, has been received. The Senior Inspector of Explosives, South Circle, Madras has also submitted a report to the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, Nagpur, on the subject. It appears that he has stressed the need for strict supervision and care over the handling of hazardous cargo like Ethyl, Methyl, Ketone, Peroxide involved in the explosion at the Port of Madras.

The Madras Port Trust have been asked to indicate the further action they propose to take on the police report.

Escape of Daniel Walcott

585. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 658 on the 16th November, 1965 regarding the report of the Enquiry Committee on the escape of Daniel Walcott and state the details of disciplinary action taken against the officers charge-sheeted so far?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): Disciplinary proceedings against the officers are still in progress.

उत्तर प्रदेश को चावल तथा गेहूं की सप्लाई

586. **श्री हेडा :**
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वहां पर अनाज की कमी को दूर करने के लिए चावल तथा गेहूं देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा की मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितना गेहूं तथा चावल दिया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जनवरी, 1966 से प्रति मास 60,000 मीट्रीक टन गेहूं की मांग की है ।

(ग) जनवरी में वास्तव में दी गयी मात्रा 41,000 मीट्रिक टन की थी । चावल न तो मांगा गया है और न ही सप्लाई किया गया है ।

Mohanbari Airport

587. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the works relating to the improvement of Mohanbari Airport in Assam; and

(b) the reasons for the delay, if any?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The work of carpetting the runway at Mohanbari Airport is expected to be completed by the first week of March, 1966.

Flour Mills in Port Area for Grinding Imported Wheat

588. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government to

instal flour mills in the port areas for grinding the imported wheat; and

(b) the saving in the grains and expenditure involved in setting up these flour mills?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में राशन की मात्रा

590. श्री विश्वनाथ मिश्र :
श्री शिवचरण गुप्त :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में सरकार द्वारा एक व्यक्ति को राशन की कितनी मात्रा दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह मात्रा पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपभोक्ता यह कमी कहां से पूरी करेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) दिल्ली में अनाज का साप्ताहिक राशन—प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह दो किलो ग्राम और प्रति बच्चा 1 किलोग्राम है । भारी शारीरिक काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को 700 ग्राम प्रति सप्ताह अतिरिक्त राशन मिलता है । चीनी का राशन 250 ग्राम प्रतिव्यक्ति प्रति सप्ताह है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Visakhapatnam Port

591. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Toursim** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the firm of consultants engaged to suggest improvements to increase the capacity of the Visakhapatnam Port has been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) The Consultants' conclusions are that the mechanical loading plant in its present state has an annual ore handling capacity of 4.3 million tons which could be raised to 6 million tons by effecting some modifications and improvements to the plant costing Rs. 41 lakhs, such as, the addition of fluid drives on the conveyors, installation of one additional shovel and hopper, increasing the capacity of conveyors 2 and 3 or parallelling them with extra conveyors and effecting certain general improvement to the plant. Steps are being taken accordingly. The Consultants have also stated that at the time when the quantity of 6 million tons is to be handled, night navigation will have to be introduced and additional tugs put into use to ensure that there is no congestion. Night navigation is already being introduced and the position regarding additional tugs is under consideration.

Steamers detained in Pakistan

592. Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the position regarding the steamers and the cargo and other properties of the Joint River Steam Navigation Ltd. detained in East Pakistan; and

(b) the steps taken to recover them?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) River craft numbering 55 belonging to the Rivers Steam

Navigation Company and cargo in transit valued at about Rs. 3.19 crores were detained in East Pakistan. It is understood that the Pakistan Government declared the vessels and the cargo on board as prizes of war.

(b) Towards the end of November 1965, Government of India made an offer to the Government of Pakistan for exchange on reciprocal basis of cargoes off-loaded and ships and inland vessels detained in either country. It is now hoped that the question of recovery of vessels and cargoes will be taken up during discussions proposed with the representatives of the Government of Pakistan.

Rajkot Airport

593. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Airport of Rajkot has been out of commission since 1st January, 1966; and

(b) if so, whether arrangements have been made for booking passengers for Jamnagar-Bombay and Keshod-Bombay routes at Rajkot?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) The Rajkot airport was closed to traffic with effect from the 20th January, 1966, in order to carry out extensive repairs.

(b) The Booking Office at Rajkot has been kept open to provide booking facilities to travelling public.

International Tourist Hotel at Bangalore

594. **Shri Linga Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1126 on the 23rd November, 1965 regarding the opening of an International Tourist Hotel at Bangalore and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government have made land available near the Guest House for locating the Tourist Hotel;

(b) whether the India Tourist Hotel Corporation has completed the feasibility study; and

(c) if so, estimated cost of the work and the stage at which it stands at present?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Government have offered a plot of land measuring nearly 11 acres situated near the Guest House for the proposed hotel.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The feasibility study regarding the hotel project at Bangalore has been completed. An architect for this project has been selected. He will prepare plans, designs as well as estimates of cost. Further action will be taken on availability of funds.

Fair Price Shops

595. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed an Expert Committee to study the working of the Fair Price shops in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and how these are to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Potato Crops in U.P.

596. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Government have approached the Centre for assistance to save the potato crop from decaying due to the lack of winter rains in U.P.; and

(b) if so, Government's atitude thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) Yes Sir. Reports of dacaying of potato crops in U.P. due to early and late blights of potatoes have been received. These diseases take a more serious turn under drought conditions.

(b) The State Government were given necessary assistance in procurement of pesticides and application equipment. Technical advice and help have also been extended.

Brahmaputra River as a National Waterway

597. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to declare river Brahmaputra as a National Waterway; and

(b) if so, the extent of Central control over the river navigation and the Central Government's powers and functions in this regard?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The matter is under Government's consideration.

दिल्ली के टैक्सी और स्कूटर ड्राइवरों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

598. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को दिल्ली के टैक्सी और स्कूटर ड्राइवरों के विरुद्ध किराया अधिक लेने तथा दुर्व्यवहार के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1 जुलाई से 31 दिसम्बर 1965 तक सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 970।

(ग) ऐसी शिकायतों के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली पुलिस की यातायात यूनिट द्वारा निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गयी है :—

(1) जब कभी स्कूटर या टैक्सी ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध कोई प्रजाजन अधिक किराया लेने या दुर्व्यवहार करने के बाबत लिखित शिकायत करता है तो उस ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध जांच पड़ताल के बाद मुकदमा चलाया जाता है।

(2) प्रजाजनों को दोषी स्कूटर और टैक्सी ड्राइवरों के विरुद्ध शिकायत करने का प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण और विशेष कर टैक्सी / स्कूटर अड्डों के निकट के चौराहों पर ड्यूटी देने वाले यातायात पुलिसमैनों को

छपे हुए शिकायत फार्म दिए जाते हैं। प्रजाजन निकटतम स्थान पर ड्यूटी देने वाले यातायात पुलिसमैन से छपा हुआ फार्म मांग सकते हैं। ऐसी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही आवश्यक पूछताछ के बाद की जाती है।

(3) 16 जुलाई, 1965 से जब से यातायात पुलिस ने दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर के यातायात का नियन्त्रण अपने हाथ में लिया है, इन दोनों रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बोर्ड प्रदर्शित किये गये हैं और यात्रियों की शिकायत दर्ज कराने के लिये शिकायत घर स्थापित किये गये हैं।

(4) एक टैक्सी किराया जांच पोस्ट कार्ड छापा गया था और वह पालम हवाई अड्डे पर हाल ही में टैक्सी करने वाले यात्रियों को वितरित किया गया था। यात्रियों से यह प्रार्थना की गयी थी कि वे यात्रा की समाप्ति पर उसे भर दें और मीटर द्वारा बताये गये किराये तथा लिये गये वास्तविक किराये का ब्यौरा देते हुये उसे यातायात पुलिस को डाक द्वारा भेज दें। यदि यातायात पुलिस को मालूम होता है कि यात्री से अधिक किराया लिया गया है तो ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है। इसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था रेल स्टेशनों पर भी करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(5) प्रजाजनों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक के ठीक किराये के बाबत जानकारी देने के लिये टैक्सी किराया कार्ड छापे जा रहे हैं और वे शीघ्र ही वितरित किये जायेंगे।

(6) टैक्सी ड्राइवरों और स्कूटर ड्राइवरों से उनकी अपनी अपनी यूनियनों के मारफत निवेदन किया गया है कि वे यात्रियों के प्रति अच्छा व्यवहार करें और यातायात नियमों/विनियमों का उल्लंघन न करें।

गन्ने का सम्भरण

599. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष बिहार के चम्पारन जिले से बड़ी मात्रा में गन्ना नेपाल भेजा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चम्पारन में चीनी मिलों के लिये गन्ने की कमी है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन परिस्थितियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नेपाल को गन्ना भेजे जाने की अनुमति दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री (श्री वि० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) कुछ गन्ना बिहार के चम्पारन जिले से नेपाल जा रहा है लेकिन ऐसे गन्ने की मात्रा अधिक नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

राशन की मात्रा

600. **श्री बागडी :**
श्री रामसेवक यादव :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री 30 नवम्बर, 1965 के

तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 554 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर अधिक आय वाले वर्ग के लोगों को गरीब वर्गों के लोगों की तुलना में कम राशन देने के बारे में कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस योजना को दिल्ली तथा अन्य प्रमुख नगरों में, जहां राशन व्यवस्था आरम्भ की गई है, लागू करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ), प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Seed Farms in Punjab

601. Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally sponsored seed farms are proposed to be set up in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up two Central Government Seed Farms at Hissar and Sutlej River Bed areas is under consideration. Details will be worked out as soon as a final decision about actual location is taken.

Butter of Delhi Milk Scheme

602. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that butter of Delhi Milk Scheme is being sold at higher prices than the fixed price;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Delhi Milk Scheme authorities received only two complaints regarding sale of Delhi Milk Scheme butter at higher than the fixed prices. 100 grams packets of butter were reported to be sold at Re. 1 instead of 95 paise per packet fixed by the Delhi Milk Scheme. In the second case 25 grams packets were reported to be sold at 28 paise instead of 25 paise per packet.

(c) No action could be taken against the dealer in the first case as the shopkeeper was not an authorised dealer. There is no legal powers for doing so. In the second complaint the name of the shopkeeper was not mentioned; so nothing could be done. However, steps were taken by the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities to give wide publicity to the rates fixed for the Delhi Milk Scheme butter by advertising the same in various newspapers and the customers were requested not to pay more. The authorised distributors have been asked to ensure that higher prices were not charged.

Cattle Insurance

603. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 639 on the 16th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to introduce Cattle Insurance during the Fourth Five Year Plan has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Yes. It has been decided to take up the scheme on a Pilot basis in the first instance in a few selected areas in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The details of the scheme would be worked out after the basic data on mortality of cattle and buffaloes becomes available. Steps are being taken to collect the same in the selected areas of operation of the scheme.

National Highways in Orissa

604. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Orissa as on the 31st January, 1966; and

(b) the names of these Highways?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) 852 Miles.

(b) The required information is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Names of National Highways passing through Orissa:

S. No.	National Highway No.	Name of the National Highway	Mileage in Orissa
1.	5	Calcutta-Cuttack-Vizag-Madras Road.	305
2.	6	Dhulia-Nagpur-Sambalpur-Calcutta Road.	289
3.	42	Sambalpur-Cuttack Road	163
4.	43	Raipur-Vizianagram Road	95
		TOTAL .	852

Warehouses in Orissa

605. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of warehouses at present in Orissa and the names of places where they are located; and

(b) the number of warehouses proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1966-67 and where they will be opened?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) The Central and State Warehousing Corporations

have 18 warehouses in Orissa at present. The locations are as under:

Centres where Warehouses of the C.W.C. are located.	Centres where Warehouses of the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation are located.
1. Bargarh	1. Jatni
2. Berhampur	2. Khariar Road
3. Jeypore	3. Kantabanji
4. Bhadrak	4. Titlagarh
5. Sambalpur	5. Gunupur
	6. Kesinga
	7. Bolangir
	8. Rayagadhi
	9. Bhanjanagar
	10. Padampur
	11. Junagarh
	12. Jharsuguda
	13. Chandbali.

(b) The Central Warehousing Corporation propose to open two Warehouses at Jaipur Road and Cuttack. At present, the Orissa State Warehousing Corporation have no such programme.

Agricultural Research Project in Orissa

606. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of agricultural research projects in progress at present in Orissa State; and

(b) the total amount spent on such projects during 1965-66 so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Mishra): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Managing Agencies

607. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the number of cases where permission was refused for extending managing agencies under the Companies Act, 1956 during December, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi During the month of December, 1965 permission of the Company Law Board under the Companies Act, 1956 to the renewal of the managing agency was refused in two cases. Out of these two cases, one company was given extension subsequently up to 31st March, 1967; the other company has not asked for reconsideration so far.

Community Development Blocks in Rajasthan

608. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have requested the Central Government to increase the allocation for Community Development Blocks in the State during 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Grow More Food" Campaign in Rajasthan

609. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant actually given to Rajasthan for "Grow More Food" campaign during 1965-66; and

(b) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1966-67?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Grant given to the States for the Grow More Food Campaign is covered under the Heads of Development—(i) Agricultural Production (including land development), and (ii) Minor Irrigation. A total grant of about Rs. 1:00 crore has been allocated to Rajasthan State during 1965-66, under the above mentioned two Heads of Development. The grant will be actually released for payment in March, 1966, when the statements of actual expenditure for the first three quarters, and anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter of 1965-66, are received from the State Government.

(b) Actual amount of assistance to be given during 1966-67, has not been finalised so far.

Allotment and Supply of Wheat and Sugar to Rajasthan

610. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted and supplied to Rajasthan during 1965-66 so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): Quantities of wheat and sugar allotted and supplied to Rajasthan during 1965-66 are indicated below:

(Figures in thousand tonnes)

	1965 (Jan-Dec)		1966 (Jan)	
	Quantity allotted	Quantity supplied	Quantity allotted	Quantity supplied
Imported Wheat	216·3	185·6	31·5	24·8
Sugar	93·2	93·2	8·0	9·2

In addition, 1500 tonnes of indigenous wheat from Punjab 1965 crop were allotted and supplied to Rajasthan for seed purposes during 1965.

Agricultural Schemes for Economic Famine Areas

611. Shri Heda:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any National plan embodying several agricultural schemes for the economic famine areas in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra has been envisaged; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to 'endemic' famine areas. No National Plan envisaging development of famine areas has been prepared. However, steps are being taken to prepare pilot projects for development of chronically drought-affected areas including those in Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra.

Brahmaputra River as a National Waterway

612. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have completed a detailed hydrographic survey of the Brahmaputra river with a view to make it a National Waterway and prepared a report on the problem of conservancy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). No detailed hydrographic survey of the Brahma-

putra river has been carried out. A Working Group has, however, made a study of the conservancy problems of the river. The recommendations of the Group cover the measures to be carried out for the conservancy of this route. The measures include purchase of additional equipment for river conservancy in Assam and acquisition of capital equipment for the conservancy of the Sunderbans route. The report of the Working Group is under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक कारखाना

613. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री 31 अगस्त, 1965 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1111 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीकन कोआपरेटिव लीग के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में प्रस्तावित उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कारखाने को कहां स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ब्यामकर शिंदे) : (क) अमेरिकन को आपरेटिव के सहयोग से सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन करने के प्रस्ताव पर वित्त मन्त्रालय ने यूनाइटिड स्टेट्स एजेन्सी फार इण्टरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट से बातचीत शुरू कर दी है ।

(ख) उर्वरक कारखाना कहां स्थापित किया जाएगा, इसका निश्चय सम्भाव्यता अध्ययन हो जाने पर किया जाएगा ।

लेटरल रोड

614. **श्री मोहन स्वरूप** : क्या परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) लेटरल रोड के जो पीलीभीत (उत्तर प्रदेश) के बीच में से होकर गुजरेगी, निर्माण कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है:

(ख) इस सड़क के पीलीभीत और लखीमपुर जिलों में से होकर जाने वाले भाग कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेंगे; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा ?

परिवहन, उड्डयन, नौवहन तथा पर्यटन मंत्री (श्री संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) अभी लेटरल रोड पर निम्नसूचित प्रगति हुई है :—

(1) सड़क की 966 मील की सम्पूर्ण लम्बाई से लगभग 88 प्रतिशत का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कर लिया गया है ।

(2) भूमि प्राप्ति में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है ।

(3) बड़े पुलों के निर्माण पर लगभग 30 प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है । तीन पुलों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ।

(4) लगभग 30 प्रतिशत का सामान इकट्ठा किया जा चुका है ।

(5) सड़क की तैयारी के लिये भराई कटाई में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत प्रगति हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). लगभग 11 करोड़ रुपये की प्राक्कलित लागत से पीलीभीत और लखीमपुर जिलों से गुजरने वाले सेक्शन के 1968-69 के अन्त तक पूरे हो जाने की संभावना है ।

रबी की फसलों के लिये पानी

615. **डा० राव बखोहर लोहिया** :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि रबी फसल के लिए सिंचाई

जल मार्ग की तुलना में अग्रहायण में तीन अथवा चार गुना अधिक लाभदायक है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी नलकूपों से सिंचाई की अनुमति कभी कभी माघ में दी जाती है;

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा नियम है कि सरकारी नलकूपों से किसी निर्दिष्ट दूरी के अन्दर कोई गैर-सरकारी नलकूप नहीं लगाया जा सकता और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सिंचाई-कर उन किसानों से भी लिया जाता है जिनके खेतों में से सरकारी नलकूपों से पानी अनावश्यक रूप से बहता है और फसलों को लाभ पहुंचाने की बजाय नुकसान ही पहुंचाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र): (क) से (घ). अपेक्षित जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Cultivation of vacant Lands in Delhi

616. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that as a part of its scheme to use vacant land for increasing food production, the Delhi Administration has released 2,000 acres of land for potato cultivation; and

(b) the estimated production of potatoes from that land?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 4735 acres of acquired land were release temporarily to the old cultivators by the Delhi Administration. There was, however, no condition attached that the cultivators could bring 2000 acres under potato cultivation and it was left to the discretion of the cultivators to grow whatever they liked.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of Indian Societies of Agricultural Statistics

617. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Indian Societies of Agricultural Statistics was held recently;

(b) if so, the points discussed and decisions taken; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken on that basis to improve agricultural statistics?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) **Yes, Sir.** The 19th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics was held at Cuttack on 30th and 31st December, 1965 and 1st January, 1966.

(b) The main suggestions made at the Conference are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5528/66].

(c) The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation is already seized of these problems. Steps are being taken to improve agricultural statistics. Schemes for improvement of agricultural statistics on these lines have also

been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Famine Conditions

618. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make an appeal to those countries which were likely to contribute substantially towards easing of the prospective famine situation in India; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation were requested to lend support to our approach to the various friendly countries for assistance in the present difficult food situation in the country. They issued a joint appeal on the 11th instant.

DLZ Cars

619. Shri C. M. Kedaria:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any and, if so, how much foreign exchange has been credited to Reserve Bank of India by owners of DLZ cars who were allowed to buy those cars at less than the market value; and

(b) whether Government propose to impose any condition on those owners on their re-selling them?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Recognised Tourist Car Operators who are allotted DLZ cars are not permited to handle foreign currency and the question of their crediting foreign exchange to the Reserve Bank of India does not therefore arise; and

(b) Conditions governing re-sale of DLZ cars are already in force. DLZ cars obtained through Government cannot be re-sold (a) without the permission of the Dircetor-General of Tourism; (b) until after three (four in the case of new cars) years' use; (c) or land, in the case of new cars, unless they have covered one lakh miles.

Crash Programme for Animal Husbandry

620. Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes of 'crash programme' for animal husbandry in different States which were sanctioned during the current year; and

(b) the progress so far made in the different States in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) and (b). Six Intensive Cattle Development Schemes in the States of Gujarat (2), Maharashtra (3) West Bengal, Sixteen Poultry Development Schemes in the States of Assam (4), Delhi (2), Gujarat (1), Madhya Pradesh (2), Maharashtra (2), West Bengal, (4), Nagaland (1) and eight Sheep and Wool Development Schemes in the States of Assam (1), Madras (1), Rajasthan (3), and West Bengal (3) were approved during 1965-66, under the crash programme. In addition, the schemes approved during 1964-65 were continued in 1965-66.

Statements showing the progress so far made under all these Schemes are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5529/66*].

अनाज के मूल्य

621. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या **खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य सरकारों से गेहूं तथा चावल के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये कहा गया है जो केन्द्र द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये मूल्यों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहियें;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ राज्यों ने इस निर्धारित सीमा से अधिक मूल्य कर रखे हैं;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन राज्यों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) जी नहीं। राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार के परामर्श से कीमतें निर्धारित करती हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Block Development Officers in Tripura

622. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that there has been not a single Block Development Officer belonging to the Scheduled Tribe Communities of Tripura in the Community Development Blocks, including the Tribal Development Blocks, in the Union Territory of Tripura; and

(b) if so, the action which Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde): (a) No, Sir. The Government of Tripura have been requested to send necessary information.

(b) With a view to ensuring adequate representation of tribals it has already been suggested to the Governments of States & Union Territories that educational qualifications should be suitably relaxed and that substantial percentage of the Block Development Officers in tribal blocks should be tribals.

Reserve Forest

623. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total areas (in square miles) that have been affected by drought under reserve forest in the Union Territory of Tripura; and

(b) the annual proceeds received by Government out of the sale of forest products?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Nil.

(b) The proceeds received out of sale of forest products from the year 1962-63 onwards are as below:

1962-63	Rs. 9,60,000/-
1963-64	Rs. 10,38,500/-
1964-65	Rs. 12,40,400/-
1965-66	Rs. 9,86,000/- (Up to January, 1966)

Minor Irrigation Schemes

624. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minor irrigation schemes under crash programme which have been sanctioned in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount utilised so far, State-wise; and

(c) how many acres of Land have been irrigated so far and are proposed to be irrigated in 1966-67 in the country, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) to (c). Minor Irrigation has been receiving maximum priority in the agricultural sector and the question of taking up these schemes under the crash programme did not arise. In view of the importance of the minor irrigation programe, its progress was reviewed every quarter and additional allocations were made to the State wherever there was scope for accelerating the schemes.

A statement indicating the approved outlays for the minor irrigation programmes in different States/Union Territories, the anticipated achievement during 1965-66 and the target for 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5530/66]. The total allocations made to the States/Union Territories, during the current financial year are expected to be fully utilised. It is estimated that the total achievement in terms of acreage benefited by minor irrigation schemes during the Third Plan period would be of the order of 12.8 million acres.

Prices of Foodgrains

625. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the prices of foodgrains fixed by Government for purchase from agriculturists;

(b) the prices of foodgrains fixed by Government to sell the same from ration shops; and

(c) the main heads of expenditure which lead to increase in the selling price to the consumers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): (a) Purchase prices for various foodgrains for 1965-66 have been fixed by certain States. In other states where purchase prices have not been specifically fixed, purchases are being made at the maximum controlled prices. A statement showing the purchase prices/maximum prices fixed by the various State Governments is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5531/66].

(b) The Central Government have not fixed the retail issue prices for sale of foodgrains from the ration shops. These prices have been fixed by the State Governments themselves and the information in this regard is still awaited.

(c) The various incidentals which are taken into account in the fixation of selling prices include procurement costs, charges of establishment, storage, interest, freight and also the margin allowed to the ration shops.

Licences for Sugar Factories

626. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licenses for sugar industries given so far during the year, 1965-66 State-wise;

(b) how many of them are under joint stock Companies and how many are in the Co-operative sector;

(c) how many applications from each section are pending and how many have been rejected during the above period; and

(d) how many sugar mills have already started production?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) and (b). A statewise statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-5532/66].

(c) The position about the number of applications which have been rejected during 1965-66 and those which are under consideration at present is given below:—

	No. of applications recommendation for rejection		
	Joint Stock	Coop.	Total
(i) Expansions	25	1	26
(ii) New factories	47	50	97

	No. of applications under consideration at present		
	Joint Stock	Coop.	Total
(i) Expansion	21	14	35
(ii) New Factories	13	46	59

(d) At present 198 sugar factories are in operation.

Development of Tourist Centres

627. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain spots in India have been selected for development as tourist centres;

(b) whether Pachmarhi in Madhya Pradesh is one of them;

(c) if so, the details of the plan for its development; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Not in the Central Sector. But Proposals have been formulated to develop Pachmarhi under Part III Schemes wholly financed by State Government.

(d) Pachmarhi being a tourist centre of interest primarily to home tourists its development rests with the State Government.

Agricultural Programme

628. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri K. C. Pant:

Will the Minister of **Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision recently to give the Centre a greater hand in the implementation of various agricultural programmes under the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the precise decision thereof and the specific additional powers which have been given to the Centre thereunder?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No such specific decision has been taken. However, it is being examined how the Central Government can play a more active and dynamic role in the implementation of agricultural development programmes in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Strike by Air India Staff

629. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India's ground staff at London Airport staged a 24 hour strike over a disputed bonus claim on the 5th February, 1966;

(b) if so, what was the dispute; and

(c) how the dispute has been resolved?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva

Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A section of Air India's locally recruited employees in London Airport went on a lightning strike for 24 hours commencing from 6.00 a.m. on 5th February, 1966.

(b) The employees resorted to strike on the ground that the benefit of 'Bonus' which was granted to the staff in India for the year 1964-65 was not extended to them.

(c) Discussions were held with the Union when it was explained to them that the payment made in India was on the basis of the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, which applied only to the employees in India. The Union representatives realised that the action taken by some of the employees in stopping away from work was not correct.

Overflights between India and Pakistan

630. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether overflights between India and Pakistan have been resumed;

(b) if so, whether they have been going on satisfactorily;

(c) whether international airlines have also been allowed to resume overflights between India and Pakistan; and

(d) whether normal services between the two countries have been fully restored?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India have been permitted to resume their scheduled services overflying the Pakistan territory with effect from 0001 hours on the 10th February, 1966. Pakistan International Airlines were similiarly permitted to operate their scheduled services overflying India with effect from the same date.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. This matter is under consideration along with other connected issues.

Motor Transport Industry, Malabar

631. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many employers of the private Motor Transport Industry in Malabar have not implemented the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act in full; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to enforce the provisions of the said Act?

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) and (b). The information required is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) Recent Talks between Prime Minister of India and Vice-President of U.S.A.

Shri Daji (Indore): Sir, I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that she may make a statement thereon:—

> The recent talks held between the Prime Minister of India and the Vice-President of U.S.A.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): Vice-President Humphrey

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Averell Harriman and other officials, arrived in New Delhi on the 16th evening and left on the 17th night.

2. During his stay, Vice-President Humphrey called on the President and the Vice-President. He had discussions on economic problems with the Finance Minister, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, and the Minister of Planning. On international affairs with the Foreign Minister and on the situation along our borders with the Defence Minister. Finally, he had talks with me which rounded up the discussions he had had with my colleagues.

3. On the food front, he was anxious to get, for President Johnson's information, an assessment of what further assistance we would need from the United States, as well as the kind of help we had been able to mobilise from other countries. He made enquiries regarding our efforts to step up our own agricultural production and expressed satisfaction, both in his talks with me and later in his press conference, with the picture that we had given him of our plans to allocate more resources to agriculture and the evidence which he himself had got of the effectiveness with which our plans were being implemented during his visit to the Punjab.

4. He further informed me that in order to help our industries to utilise their capacity more fully, the U.S. Government would extend a loan of $ 100 million which would be available for the import of commodities which are in short supply. He indicated that during my visit to Washington President Johnson would discuss with me the question of further economic assistance and support for our Fourth Five-Year Plan. In this context, he pointed out and I fully agreed with him, that a country which receives aid from outside should do everything possible to mobilise its own resources to accelerate its rate of growth.

5. We had a full and frank exchange of views on the Vietnam siuation. Vice-President Humphrey gave a resume of the U.S. position on Vietnam and of the outcome of the meeting of President Johnson with the leaders of the South Vietnam Government held in Hawaii recently. He affirmed the U.S. Government's wish to avoid a widening of the conflict and emphasised that they were anxious to see an early restoration of peace which would enable the people of Vietnam to decide their own future through normal democratic processes. He mentioned the keen desire of President Johnson and of the South Vietnam Government to accelerate socia' and economic development. He appreciated that India's attitude regarding Vietnam was based on India's position as a non-aligned country and as Chairman of the International Commission for Control and Supervision. He expressed the hope that we would do everything possible to facilitate a peaceful solution of the problem. We expressed our concern at the danger of the escalation of the conflict and our anxiety that a peaceful solution should be found for which the framework of the Geneva Agreement formed the best basis.

Shri Daji: Has the attention of Government and the Prime Minister been drawn to reports appearing in almost all the responsible papers saying:

> "Three conditions outlined by Vice-President Humphrey for continuance of U.S. economic aid to India and Pakistan were disclosed today in despatches from American correspondents accompaying him • • • •
>
> The fact that all newspapers with correspondents accompanying the Vice-President carried

similar authoritative reports today made it clear they had been briefed by him or one of his advisers."

It says:

"The conditions are fulfilment of the Tashkent agreement, implementing programmes to increase agricultural production and refraining from public criticism of U.S. policy in South-east Asia."

It further adds:

"the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, was reported to have instructed her Ministers not to make critical comments on the U.S. role in Vietnam publicly."

How far is this correct?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Sir, as we all know, newspaper reports sometime tend to exaggerate and tend to be highly imaginative. As I have mentioned in the statement, the Vice-President, Mr. Humphrey, did express certain points of view and we expressed our own point of view. It is true that the Vice-President asked us for our support on U.S. policy in Vietnam as elsewhere. He also mentioned that this would lead to strengthening the friendly relations between our two countries, but we reiterated our stand especially on the Vietnam question in the context, as I have mentioned, of our policy and our special responsibilities as the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control. As I mentioned, the Vice-President appreciated our point of view.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

Mr. Speaker: He wanted to know whether there is truth in the newspaper report that the Prime Minister has instructed her Ministers not to be critical of the U.S. policy on Vietnam.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: There is no truth in that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, the report of the *New York* Herald Tribune as produced in the *Times of India* says—there is the heading, "Humphrey carried 'No Nonsense' Message, says U.S. Paper":

"Another point Mr. Johnson raised in his 'no nonsense' message to the Indian Prime Minister was that henceforward the basis of all aid would no more be 'you ask, you get', but 'you propose and we will look it over' ".

It further says:

"The correspondent reported that Mr. Humphrey 'bluntly warned' the leaders of both India and Pakistan that 'future U.S. economic assistance will be granted only when there is clear evidence that they are working towards a permanent settlement of the Kashmir dispute' and that the U.S. 'never again intended to be caught in between and blamed by both".

Again, it says:

" . . . told Mrs. Gandhi that Congressional opposition to the aid for India would stiffen if India attacked the American policy in Vietnam".

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): It should be laid on the Table.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is the newspaper report . . . *(Interruption)*

Mr. Speaker: The Prime Minister has said that Mr. Humphrey made all those points or made the position of his country clear but we stuck to our position . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is any truth in the newspaper reports and whether the future aid . . . *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why are they allergic to this? I do not know.

Mr. Speaker: I should have the opportunity of listening to the question and then deciding whether it is admissible or not. The voice is coming from the other side and I am unable to follow the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Mr. Banerjee says that we have got some allergy. That is not true . . . (*Interruption*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there is any truth in that, whether similar questions were posed by Mr. Humphrey to them and, if so, what was the answer of the hon. Prime Minister. . .

Mr. Speaker: That she has said already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She has not said about Kashmir at all.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The only way Kashmir came in was in his appreciation of the Tashkent Agreement.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Barh): Is it a fact that Mr. Humphrey has suggested a cut in defence expenditure as a condition for economic aid in view of President Ayub's objection that India's defence expenditure has increased very much recently and, if so, what is the Government of India's attitude in this regard?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: The Government of India's attitude remains the same in this as in other matters, that we will not be forced into taking any position which is not consistent with our national honour and interest.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): The hon. Prime Minister has stated that we reiterated Government of India's position on the question of Vietnam. May I know whether, in this connection, she specifically mentioned to him that the Government of India does not approve of the resumption of the bombings on the democratic republic of Vietnam?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: We had earlier publicly expressed our deep concern at the resumption of the bombing.

Shri Warior (Trichur): May I know whether the Government of India were told by Mr. Humphrey that all this aid would be withheld from India if India was not also toeing the same line as the USA on the Viet Nam question?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: No such threat was held out to us.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Before the Indo-Pak. hostilities took place, a sum of about 295 million dollars had been offered or pledged by the USA for non-project assistance in the final year of our Plan. May I know whether it is a fact that during these talks which took place recently here, as reported by Mr. Philip Potter, who is the correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun* and was travelling with Mr. Humphrey,

> 'India's Planning Minister Mr. Asoka Mehta insisted that the whole of this sum is needed if Mrs. Gandhi in next year's all-India elections is to go before the country with the Rooseveltian New Deal stance instead of the Hoover Retrenchment stance, as Mr. Mehta put it'?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The cat is out of the bag now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: So, the argument that they have been putting forward for getting aid quickly is that they can face the elections.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I was present at the meeting, and I can categorically deny all those things which are mentioned there.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, ...Madam.... (*Laughter*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) मैं इस पर आपत्ति करता हूं। पता नहीं किस ढंग से इन्होंने मैडम कह दिया है।

Mr. Speaker: Could Shri Joachim Alva repeat it, because I could not enjoy the laughter and I had not followed him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He has addressed you as 'Madam'. It is improper.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इनको क्षमा मांगनी चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: A man of my age does not feel concerned about it.

Shri Joachim Alva: It was this way; I was overwhelmed by the personality of the hon. Prime Minister.

An hon. Member: Madam is in Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: A Member has said that it is not Rajya Sabha but it is Lok Sabha.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether there was any reference to China and our dealings with China and about their getting tough? Does it preclude the possibility, as nobly envisaged by the great Jawaharlal Nehru and by his distinguished successor Shastriji, of an honourable and self-respecting agreement with China and an extension of the Tashkent spirit?

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: Certainly, China was mentioned, and as I have said in the statement, our Defence Minister had talked with him about our concern regarding the situation on the border.

12.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(i) NOTIFICATION UNDER PROCLAMATION IN RELATION TO STATE OF KERALA

(ii) NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT

(iii) ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF COCHIN PORT TRUST AND AUDIT REPORT THEREON

(iv) NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): (a) I beg to re-lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of Notification SRO. No. 296/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 27th July, 1965, making amendment to the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Kerala Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1963, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5307/65]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain amendments to the Kerala Motor Vehicles Rules, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 24th March, 1965, issued by the Vice-President, discharging the functions of the President, in relation to the State of Kerala:—

(i) GO(MS) No. 246/PW published in Kerala Gazette dated the 21st September 1965.

[Shri Sanjiva Reddy]

(ii) SRO. No. 375/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 12th October, 1965;

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5308/65].

(iii) SRO. No. 394/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 2nd November, 1965.

(iv) SRO. No. 402/65 published in Kerala Gazette dated the 9th November, 1965.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5344/65].

(b) I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note:—

(i) The Indian Aircraft (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1865 in Gazette of India, dated the 25th December, 1965.

(ii) The Indian Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. GSR. 83 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5514/66].

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the period 29th February, 1964 to 31st March, 1964 and the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5515/66].

(3) A copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (5th Amendment) Rules, 1965, published in Notification No. F.3(8)/65-PR-(T) in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th July, 1965, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5516/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER RICE MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) ACT, ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Govinda Menon): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Amendment Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. GSR. 85 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966 under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5517/66].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control Order, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1792 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1965.

(ii) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Sixth Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. GSR. 1793 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1965.

(iii) The West Bengal Essential Commodities (Restrictions Movement) Control Second Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification

No. GSR. 1813 in Gazette of India dated the 11th December, 1965.

(iv) GSR. 1825 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1965 rescinding the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1962;

(v) The Rice (Northern Zone) Movement Control Amendment Order, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR. 1831 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1965.

(vi) The Inter-zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Fourth Ammendment Order, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR. 1832 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1965;

(vii) GSR. 1862 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1965 rescinding the Orissa Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1964;

(viii) The Andhra Pradesh Rice and Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Third Amendment Order, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR. 1863 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1965.

(ix) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1965 published in Notification No. GSR. 1889 in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1965;

(x) GSR. No. 134 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5518/66].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPANIES ACT AND ADMINISTRATORS-GENERAL ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Companies (Preservation and Disposal of Records) Rules, 1966 published in Notification No. GSR. 98 in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1966 under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5919/66].

(2) Notification No. S.O. 96 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966 under section 63 of the Administrators-General Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5520/66].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) GSR. No. 71 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966;

(ii) GSR. No. 72 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th January, 1966.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5521/66].

12·15 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the

[Secretary]

Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill, 1966, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th February, 1966."

12.15½ hrs.

BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Bill, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.15½ hrs.

DELHI HIGH COURT BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi, for the Extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be extended upto the 4th April, 1966".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a High Court for the Union Territory of Delhi, for the extension of the jurisdiction of that High Court to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh and for matters connected therewith, be extended upto the 4th April 1966".

The motion was adopted.

12.16 hrs.

RE. STATEMENT ON RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice about a railway accident. A statement would be made at 5 O'clock.

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12. 16½ hrs.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shafi Quareshi: I introduce the Bill.

12.17 hrs.

MOTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Further of the motion of thanks on the President's Address together with amendments moved thereon.

Shri Khadilkar.

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल की एक घटना की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। कल साढ़े बार बजे के करीब जब श्री आंबेडकर जी अपना

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 22-2-66.

भाषण समाप्त कर चुके तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुख्तलिफ पार्टीज के दूसरे मैम्बर्ज को बुलाया। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को बुलाया वे इन्कार कर गये। जनसंघ को बुलाया वे इन्कार कर गये। फिर पी० एस० पी० को बुलाया वे इन्कार कर गये। उसके बाद मेरा नम्बर आ गया। मेरी तैयारी भी पूरी नहीं थी लेकिन मैं बोलने लग गया। पहले भी ऐसी घटनायें श्री मधु लिमये के साथ हो चुकी हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में कोई उपाय किया जाना चाहिये। या तो विभिन्न दल अपने समय का ध्यान रखें और जब उनको बुलाया जाये तो वे बोलें अन्यथा आप कोई उचित कदम इस बारे में उठायें।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : हमारे साथ दिक्कत यह है कि हम नान-आफिशल बिल्ज एंड रेजोल्यूशंज कमेटी में चले गये थे और अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स पेश नहीं कर सके। हमको उनको मूव करने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We asked that we should be called to speak today. Why should he complain?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): The point is that the respective strengths of the various parties should be taken into account.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It was our request to the Chair; it has nothing to do with them.

Mr. Speaker: Objection has been taken to this that the spokesmen of the groups when they were called said that they would speak today; they were not prepared to speak yesterday itself when called. Of course, there is no harm in that. But such requests should be sent in advance so that they could be called at the appropriate time. That would look more graceful instead of the Chair asking a Member to speak and the Member saying that he would speak the next day.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I make it quite clear that I told the Deputy Speaker, 'Please do not call me now; call me tomorrow morning'? This happened when I was in the Chair. But when he took over and I took my seat here, again he called me. What am I to do?

Mr. Speaker: Probably what she said while in the Chair was not regarded very seriously.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then what can be done?

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): There is a fine English song, 'What am I to do'?

Mr. Speaker: I will see that this is not repeated.

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न यह नहीं है। प्रश्न तो यह है कि जो यहां पर ग्रुप हैं उन को उनकी संख्या के हिसाब से एक के बाद दूसरे को चांस मिलता है, एक के बाद दूसरे का नम्बर आता है। कभी कभी तो उसे आडर में उन को समय मिलता है और असुविधा नहीं होती लेकिन जब आडर बदल दिया जाता है तो असुविधा होती है। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि या तो एक ही चांज चले और अगर ऐसी नहीं हो सकता है तो कोई रास्ता इसके बारे में आप निकालें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक ही रास्ता यह चलेगा कि जो चेयर में होगा उसको अख्त्यार होना कि वह जिस को चाहे वह बुला ले। कोई जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये यह कहने की कि हमारा नम्बर नहीं आता है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो तैयार बैठे है उनको मौका मिलना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूरी नहीं है कि जो तैयार बैठे हैं उन्ही को बुलाया जाय।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Yesterday, while dealing with the Tashkent

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agreement I stated that it was a great act of diplomacy on the part of the Soviet Union because the Soviet Union, by playing this role, has considerably reduced tension on the India-China border, because now the former alignment between China and Pakistan no more remains. Not only that. The Soviet Union has entered into a pact with Japan, and thus, by a diplomatic manoeuvre of a very high order, the Soviet Union has succeeded to a large extent in isolating China. The only spot in the Asian world where there is conflict, where war is raging now, is Viet Nam.

I was reminding the House that the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru projected the image of this country as a great nation knowing full well that economically we are weak, militarily we are not very strong, but because we have the potential of becoming a super Power we need not be constrained in expressing our views on events like those in Viet Nam.

We are very much concerned with Viet Nam. Bearing in mind the fact, whatever the American statesmen might say, that there is a wide division of opinion, that all the intellectuals are against the present American policy, that a vast section of liberal opinion, including the democratic section, is not supporting the present American policy in Viet Nam, let our country give full-throated support to the People's Front which is trying to liberate Viet Nam and to the efforts that are made for the Preservation of peace.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): You are advocating a fellow-traveller policy.

Shri Khadilkar: This morning I read an authoritative statement issued by the American Embassy in which appears a reference to a common understanding between India and America of the activities and designs of Communist China. Taking a world view of events and developments, the revolutionary changes that are taking place, I would like to know if we share the same view as that of the American administration. I do consider that the independent policy of this country, the policy of non-alignment implies that we will keep our nation clear, that our understanding of the world problems will not be in any way influenced by outside pressures. I plead that so far as China is concerned, though China has assumed a war posture, we must take reality into consideration and do everything possible to bring back this great nation into the comity of world nations instead of isolating it. Bringing it closer to the world community would ultimately change the Chinese posture of war.

Leaving aside these international issues, when I come to the home front, I must confess that it is not so much the military challenge but the economic challenge that we have to face which is more important. Yesterday hon. Shri Dandekar has depicted a picture from his side. As I said, people there take a very gloomy view of things, they are prophets of despair.

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri Khadilkar: They do not think anything good is being done in this country.

Shri Ranga: What is being done?

Shri Khadilkar: I do not not share that view.

Shri Ranga: You have become a world-famous beggar all over now.

Shri Khadilkar: There is some justification for taking a certain view which is leading us to a conclusion which is not very happy. Sir, I feel sometimes that in this country there is the danger of emergence of war lordism. It is the emergence of war lordism which was not checked in China ultimately destroyed the Chi-

nese unity and led to communism. We must take note of this. This warlordism is at various levels. Every State and even within a State groups consider as if they are independent and they are not supposed to follow a certain line of policy laid down by the Centre. I would like to refer to our food policy. Our food Minister is one of the competent and conscientious ministers in the Cabinet but he has been completely frustrated today. Why? He must honestly confess what has happened. He is trying to give explanations which are not satisfying anyone. He started laying down an All India policy invited all the Chief Ministers of the States and in that first meeting instead of asserting that we want an All India policy, he surrendered and gave up that effort. Since that time he is in search of a national concensus so far as food policy is concerned which is the most elusive thing. He is making a surrender **every time.**

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): He is a conscientious man.

Shri Khadilkar: He is a competent person. Therefore, it is not a question of personal failure. As our Congress President had written in the special number of *Economic Review*, food like defence must be treated as a national issue. If the States fail to understand implication of this statement and act as if they are separate national entities, the unity of this country will be destroyed. Therefore, I appeal to the Food Minister and the Central leadership that the time has come for them to assert and say: this is the food policy for the country. It is not a question of this pocket of surplus or deficit. I know we are going through a period of scarcity. In scarcity States, they exaggerate the drought; the surplus states minimise their surplus. In this competition, I am afraid, many economists like Prof. Raj and others have given their views. The deficit is exaggerated, they say and ask: how long is it in keeping with our dignity to depend upon aid and genorisity and charity of the world? After eighteen years of freedom, have we not had enough time to reach self-sufficiency, to develop our resources and if necessity tighten our belts rather than go on charity missions all over the world. He will have to examine this policy. Two professors, academicians, who are closely associated with the government, Prof. Dantwala and Prof. Raj have carried on academic controversy regarding the food policy and both of them have reached certain conclusions; these must be taken into consideration. I do not think this is a party issue. It must be looked as a national issue. These professors have stated, firstly, the present zonal system must be abondoned completely and secondly, they say that a uniform minimum levy should be levied all over the country. Here, an attempt was made even to announce the minimum or the maximum prices for the agriculturist. That has not been followed. Even the purchase price is not being announced, and there is the report of Mr. Pai who had to resign in utter frustration from the Food Corporation. What does it say? The so-called surplus districts never co-operated. They consider some outside agency is trying to interfere in their internal arrangement. If these conditions are allowed to continue, I do not think this country can preserve its unity; all talk of national integration has no meaning unless the States are made to realise that they will have to function in a certain framework of national leadership and the Central leadership will assert itself; it will not be jockeyed from this side or that side because of pressures of the warlords that are coming up in this country from region to region. Unless this is done, unless warlordism is checked, this tendency is checked and rooted out at this juncture, I think this country will be faced with the gravest danger that we have ever had to face so far. *(Interruption)*.

One more word regarding food. An attempt has been made for monopoly

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procurement and for trying to check the private trade. In all humility, I would like to ask, is it possible, given the present administrative set-up? Is our administrative system capable of undertaking all the trade in foodgrains? I am afraid I am not prepared to subscribe to this proposition. I feel that you will have to do it for rice. As you have said, nationalise the rice mills. Both the professors agree: nationalise the rice mills. You will get the ready stock. But so far as the other channels of private trade are concerned, you cannot function as a monopoly trader in this country at the present juncture.

The other day, I happened to preside over a lecture by a Hungarian professor at Sapru House. He is the Chairman of the National Price Board—Prof. Nagy. He confessed that while giving the total picture of their economy, even in the socialist framework, the economic forces have worked in such a fashion that they are faced with some sort of a market economy. They could not counteract it and they are trying to do everything possible. In this country we consider planning as an academic exercise: that resolutions and slogans will bring about socialism. I have no illusions about it. Have we done anything to create an instrument if we want to bring about and build, by going step by step, this socialist society? A challenge has been thrown. Have we built up an instrument of social change, social reconstruction along with these resolutions and the Plan? So long as we have failed to develop this, I think mere slogans and taking steps and talking revolutionary language will not lead us far enough. Therefore, I would confess very plainly that these things will not lead us far enough. With all our socialist measures, what has happened?

For instance, the primary financial institutions are in the hands of the Government: the Reserve Bank, the State Bank and the LIC which invest nearly Rs. 300 crores a year. Who controls the investment committee of the L.I.C.? People are talking that we want to have credit resources in our hands. And how does the disbursement of this Rs. 300 crores of finance take place? There is a clamour for smaller industries; but the big business houses dominate all and get the lion's share of all this investible surplus. This is the position. Therefore, the time has come, realistically keeping in view the present position, to review the whole policy; do away with the State zones and try to understand the present implications of the failure of your policy. Take the academic opinion into consideration. Do not be carried away by the party view.

One more thing. On such issues, I would suggest the institution of a sort of organised all-party body here, because they will be party to your decisions and they could point out the failure and they will say why it has failed and thereby blamed for the failure. If this is done, then, we can meet the situation and the economic challenges at least partially at this juncture.

One more word and I have done.

Mr. Speaker: I only agreed with him that the time had come and rang the bell, but he is going on.

Shri Khadilkar: We are the custodians of the Constitution. I feel the time has come when . . .

Mr. Speaker: Should I ring the bell again?

Shri Khadilkar: As custodian you are the presiding authority here. If anybody feels that the spirit of the Constitution is violated in some measure, we must give some serious thought to it. In a recent judgment, Mr. Gajendragadkar, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in a small case—

the kerosene dealers' case from Kerala—made one observation. Should we ignore that? It is really an observation which makes us feel we are somewhere failing in our duty so far as acting according to the spirit of the Constitution is concerned. He said:

> "the emergency powers might ultimately pose a serious threat to the basic values on which the democratic way of life in this country is founded."

When the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court makes this observation, has not the time come for this House to ponder whether this state of affairs should continue. The ex-Attorney General has called this democracy a constitutional dictatorship. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan—a non-party-man, applying his mind to world affairs and Indian affairs in a very objective and non-partisan manner—has also pleaded that the time has come. Therefore, I would appeal to you that we should take the initiative . . .

Mr. Speaker: When I take the initiative, it is not responded to!

Shri Khadilkar: We should examine the position. There is a little threat from China, but we should not exaggerate it. After winning a big victory against Pakistan and after winning peace at Tashkent, we should be bold enough to take steps so that the present emergency is put an end to, as early as possible.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a deep sense of sorrow and anger in my heart that I rise to participate in this debate—sorrow, because I come from West Bengal where I have seen a little boy of ten years shot through the heart because he was hungry and he had gone to demonstrate before the BDO's office, which has been turning away people from getting food for weeks and months. It was such a moving sight to see. This boy was nowhere near the police station which, the Chief Minister says, he attacked. He even said that they had broken down the wireless station. Nothing of the sort. They were shot dead 250 yards away from the police station. When I saw that little boy, I thought of my own son who was a little boy a few years ago. I feel I must tell the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi; She also is a mother of two children. I am sure if she had seen the way this boy was shot through the heart and the lies that were told to justify this, at least that could have been enough for her to urge the West Bengal Government to institute a judicial enquiry into it immediately. I do not want to say anything more, but the people of West Bengal will not remain quiet unless there is a judicial enquiry to find out whether it was justified that a child who asked for food was killed with bullets. He was the first boy in his class. The headmaster of the school, a Congressman, gave evidence before thousands of people that he was such a poor boy. His father was an agricultural labourer. His grandmother used to go about sometimes begging for food for this little boy. The night before he had no rice because no rice was available in the market. There was no food in the house because no rice, no wheat had been distributed to them for weeks before. Before going to school in the morning he told his father: "If you can get some rice, father, cook it and keep it for me; I shall come back and take it as tiffin". That boy never returned. I could never forget it. I have seen many firings, but I have never seen such a cruel, barbarous firing as the one I have seen now. I want this House to understand that the Chief Minister repeats even after all this, a Chief Minister who did not go to the spot, when we ourselves had seen it with our own eyes, that a boy who gets to the top of a wireless station and breaks it down has to be shot down.

Sir, to what have we come? This Government which cannot give us

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food is giving us bullets. It is not we the Communists who say this. I know my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam always, whenever we criticise him, says that it is due to us that smugglers flourished. I say it is his friends who are with the traders and with the blackmarketeers. He tried the same methods in Jaipur and burnt his hands once. He tried it in this House earlier and he got away with it. I think he will not get away with it now because I have seen that even Congress M.L.A's have said that no rice was given there. This House must know that Shri Humayun Kabir who went to the spot day before yesterday and addressed a meeting standing in silence as a mark of respect to those shot by firing called those boys "martyrs". Is Shri Humayun Kabir a Communist, I ask? There was Shri Dinabandhu Das the secretary of the D.C.C. and an M.L.A. and there were other Congress M.L.As' with him. There is a Congress M.L.A. who is the President of the Action Committee itself. Sir, there are things very very wrong in West Bengal. I ask my hon. friend, Shri Subramaniam to remember that on the 18th when he was uttering a joke in the Upper House saying that the professional agitators in West Bengal have become unemployed, at that very moment there was shooting down of Nurul Amin in Swarupnagar. Let them find out why these things have happened. The police are saying that they have given enough rice. Not an ounce of rice has been given for weeks to the people in Baduria. They were taking away bags of rice even within the cordon. If you go to the police station, where these events have taken place, in Baduria, you will still see lying these bags of confiscated rice on the open verandah. Even within the cordon it was said that they were blackmarketers. They are not blackmarketeers. They ask for rice. You have no control over those big stockists who have kept stocks of rice. It is the poor man who is victimised. The poor man has to get his food. But you do not touch the stocks of the big landholders. It is from them, a few of the poor may be smuggling rice. Bu. thousands of others are not smugglers. They went and said that since a few days earlier, the O.C. of the thana had given the rice to the policemen from the confiscated bags, the people on Feb. 18 went to the D.C. to ask for rice for which they would pay, because rice had become scarce in the open market and there was no ration. They went in thousands. It is true that they were in an agitated mood. Blank firing was resorted to and they ran away but the police ran after them and shot them down. As they fled down to the ferryghat 200 to 250 feet away from the police station a young student was shot down. Ali Hafer a poor man was shot dead. I am surprised as to how these things could come about unless the police are trigger-happy without any compunction and yet there is no judicial inquiry. Why? No judicial inquiry is held because if there is a judicial inquiry and not a departmental inquiry as has been instituted it will be found without the slighest doubt that this was done in cold blood.

My hon. friend has talked about rice mills. What is the situation in West Bengal? These rice mills have been made the pivot of procurement. The hypocrisy of Bhubaneshwar is clear to us as day light. Till 18th February the procured rice also could not be brought from rice mills to the godowns and distributed. Till 18th February there was not a grain of rice in Baduria. There was not a grain rice even on the 19th in Basirhat and Swarupnagar. What does it mean? What do you give? Only 500 grams of rice per week is given to the limited landless people who live within the borders of the municipality. Not a grain of rice is given to the people outside. Not a grain of rice is given to the landless and those who are having two, three or four bighas

of land, i.e. those who own only two-third or an acre of lands. My hon. friend, Shri Ranga, who comes from the rich delta region of Andhra cannot imagine how little a Bengal peasant can produce on these one or two bighas of land. Even they are not given their 500 grams of rice.

I want to ask Shri Subramaniam why the people of Coimbatore can be given 200 grams of rice and why we the poor unfortunate people in West Bengal, because we permitted our land to be divided and partitioned because of the independence of India, we are to get only 70 grams of rice, and that too those who are lucky to get that in rural areas. I agree with Shrimati Indira Gandhi that we want to have a national policy for food. But I want to ask her, why is it that in Vishakhapatnam people are getting 240 grams of rice per day, why the people in Coimbatore and Madras are getting 200 grams per day, why we in Delhi are getting 143 grams per day, why the people under statutory rationing in Calcutta get 129 grams per day....

Shri Ranga: You have got a powerful Press.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:..... and why only 71 grams per day is given to the people in the municipalities of West Bengal and zero grams a day to the landless labourers and peasants in the rural areas. Is this your national policy? Just because one area grows more food, is it your national policy that it should get more food than another area which is deficit in food for various reasons? One of the reasons why Bengal is deficit in food is that we are growing jute in an area which could have produced five lakh tons of rice. I ask you, is that not wealth which we are producing for India? Should we not get that amount made up from our friends, our brothers, in other parts of our Indian nation which grows more food? What is the use of talking of a national food policy, when you cannot give us a national policy of giving equal rationed quantity of rice.

The President has said:

> "Measures have been taken to ensure equitable distribution of the available supplies between State and State and man and man."

Why do we oppose lock, stock and barrel this President's Address? It is because this statement is not true. Statutory rationing has been introduced in the four cities of Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore and Delhi, and I have shown how this statement is not true at all.

Shri Subramaniam today is no longer, to our mind and to the mind of the people, the Minister of Food, he is a Minister of Beggary. He says, he has a food policy. It is something between total procurement and total free trade. He tells us that is his national policy. To us it is a policy of bankruptcy, chaos, starvation and death. His policy is to play into the hands of big traders, hoarders and blackmarketeers, a death to the Food Corporation, servility, and sell out to United States, turning India into a mendicant going with a beggar's bowl nakedly begging year after year before all the nations of the world. It is not only in this year where we have inflated and we go on inflating again and again our deficit. Today the children in Holland—I say it in all good faith—are going without a meal. They say it is for the sake of our children. I have received messages from the women of Italy saying that they want to help us. They say: "You are dying. Tell us and we will send you money. Can you tell us a village where we can feed the people?" I have told them that we cannot pick out this village or that village. If they want they can go ahead but I will not ask them to do this or that, Shri Subramaniam feels no shame. He has told us to go begging because he says that begging and self-respect need not go together. But for the Indian people it is not so. All those who criticise his policy are not blackmarketeers nor do they want

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to see that there is a failure of the national policy of effective State trading. We have always wanted procurement. We have offered our co-operation but that co-operation has to be sought at the right time, at the time when the harvest is on. At that time you have refused to have an all-party committee in every village. Today my hon. friend says, let us have an all-party committee at the all-India level. What will that committee do when all this blackmarketing, rice milling and all this is going on from village to village. There our Chief Minister has refused to have any co-operation. The terms of the United States are clear to us. Those who beg blindly and consistently, we know, must accept servility. That is why we have warned them again and again. Not that we are against taking food from a foreign country in a year of crisis. But our Government does not have any consistent policy; they rely completely on PL 480. I say that you have to show to America that we are self-reliant in our agricultural policy. What our policy has meant has become more clear to me during the last three weeks, because in reality the U.S.A. has attached strings. They say: do not go in for industry, go in for agriculture. When we need more fertilizers, when we need more thermal plants to produce power in order that we may be able to bring in newer and newer wells and energise them, at such a time we are told to go in only for agriculture. As we are an agricultural country, we will certainly go in for agriculture. But, at the same time, we need cheap power for power generation and fertilizers. The U.S.A. knows very well all this. It is because of the need for fertilizer that the so-called Fertilizer Deal has been made with America which, as Shri Subramaniam knows, has been termed by many people, including the President of his own party, as an anti-national deal. Now that deal has leaked out and we all know the strings that that deal contains. Today we have no pricing policy. Why is it now left to the Americans? Why is it that our peasants are now not able to utilize fertilizers? It is mainly because they cannot afford to pay the price and, secondly, they have not got the water. These are the two basic questions. Because of this, we need our own self-reliant economy. We cannot go on taking aid at the terms dictated by U.S.A.

Actually, it is now brought out by the newspapers that Mr. John Lewis of US AID has asked from our Government for some terms in return for the aid they are giving us. In reply, Shri Boothalingam's letter says that we shall allow private enterprise, we shall allow foreign enterprise. That is why we find in the Fertilizer Deal that the Coromandel Fertilizer, an American Company, has been given not only the right of marketing and the right of fixing prices as they want, but it has also been provided that private Indian parties, in conjunction with American capital, will be allowed to establish factories here. He has asked that it should be finalized by the first day of July. He also said: I do not want you to make it public because then people may be led to agitate against this sell out. Shri Boothalingam writes back "yes, these fertilizer deals are going to be allowed". And what are the deals? We find that U.S.-cum-Indian monopolists who are entering the field of fertilizer production are Delhi Cloth Mills project (of Lala Sri Ram), Jalan project, Birla Project, Andhra Sugars project, ICI project and Madras project.

Today we find joint stock companies entering into the field of agriculture. In Madras we hear Shri Subramaniam making speeches that joint stock companies in the field of seeds must also be allowed, because that is the way of getting best results. We now find big business allowed in the whole fertilizer field. So, where is the

Bhubaneswar Resolution? Where is your resolution which you trumpeted about in Nagpur? Land reforms, peasantry, they are all forgotten.

Regarding profiteering, it is true that we have also blackmarketeers. But in my State of West Bengal what is the price that you pay to the peasantry during procurement and what is the price that Government is charging from the consumer? From the peasantry you are taking best quality rice for Rs. 24 a maund. Add Rs. 3 or 4 for milling and transport. It will come to not more than Rs. 27 or Rs. 28 a maund. The rationed price of best quality rice is Rs. 1.10 per kilo which comes to Rs. 44 a maund, a clear profit of Rs. 17. Who is the blackmarketeer? Can such a Government prevent other blackmarketeers from entering the field. It is an unconscionable profit.

The President says in his speech that we have tried to make equitable distribution of the available supplies and that we are applying science and technology to agriculture. I would like to tell you that we, people in Bengal, in the countryside are starving; our people in the cities are not getting more than 129 grams of rice. The entire policy has failed. Every person in Bengal today demands that like our brothers in Kerala, like our brothers in Coimbatore, in Visakhapatnam, in Madras, we should also be given a minimum of 7 ounces of rice which has been promised to our Kerala friends. They are already getting 160 grams.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambala puzha): We are not getting it; we have been promised.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We demand: let this Government buy this rice, if necessary, let them get it from any source, but we must get 160 grams of rice immediately. We are not second class citizens.

I would also say that the police has got to be checked. I know that it is not a Central subject but a State subject. When we see the atrocities committed by the police which has run amuck in State we are compelled to make these observations. What has happened in the Banaras Hindu University? What has happened in Kerala and West Bengal? What are you going to do about it? People all over the country are saying that they have never witnessed such scenes after the Jalianwalla massacre. Ask your own Congressmen. Today their mouths are shut, but there are still come honest Congressmen. Ask them what they have witnessed in West Bengal during the last few days. I would request our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to make a visit to West Bengal and see the situation for herself. I would beg of her to do that; if not as Prime Minister, let her go there as a woman, a mother; let her go there and see the position for herself. I can assure you that once she visits the site where the child was killed, she will ask her Chief Minister. "Restrain your police. Order a judicial enquiry." Unless that is done, the people of West Bengal and the people of India will not remain idle and their concience will not be satisfied.

Shri Ranga: How can she ask her Chief Minister?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: She can advise, if not ask. I do not know, I am not sure, but I still hope that her advice, coming as it does from the Prime Minister of India, will be followed.

12.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then I come to the emergency and the Defence of India Rules. My friends from both the Swatantra Party and from the Congress Party have spoken

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against it. As I stand to speak today, 1,000 members of my party in one district alone have been arrested because, they say, there was violence in West Bengal.... (*interruptions*). I do not belong to any other party; I belong to the Communist Party of India. 700 people have already been arrested and we know that many more are going to be arrested. Is this the way you are going to crush the movement for food? It is we who have controlled the movement and kept it organised and peaceful. What is the worst that has happened in West Bengal? Some children have gone and broken some tables and chairs and destroyed some office papers; nothing more than that has been done. I ask Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I ask any of you: you have also children: if they misbehave, do you shoot them down or put them into jail or do you advise them not to indulge in such activities? You must remember that a hungry man can never be controlled like that, not by putting him in jail and shooting him down at any rate.

Everybody is saying that my party is in the vangaurd of this movement. I say that I take pride in that. Can we not lead such peoples movement? Have Congressmen not done it earlier? I say it is a peoples movement. Your MLAs are in it, so also your MPs. In the heart of heart, everybody in my State is with it. If anything untoward happened during that peaceful movement of the people, I say it is because of a situation which you created, the same situation which the British created in 1942. You are taking away their leaders who are controlling them. It is in such a situation that the movement which is peaceful goes out of control and ceases to be peaceful. It is when you take us to jail—possibly, in the course of next week I shall also be there—and there is no one to lead them that something untoward happens. I can tell you that even now it is a peaceful movement and we shall try to keep it peaceful in every possible way. It is to our advantage to keep it peaceful, because we want food to come and not bullets. When that is the situation, it is a matter of shame that several falsehoods have been stated by the Chief Minister. As I was sitting among a crowd in West Bengal the other day the radio says "rice has been given to the people of Bengal". 200 people shouted at me and said "see how the Government behaves".

So I say: remove this emergency and the DIR and pursue correct policies. What sense of emergency can there be when hungry men are living in the entire border of Pakistan, for Sarupnagar and Basirhat are bordering East Pakistan. In the border areas of Pakistan you are starving the people and you are trying to crush and silence those hungry people by bullets. It is not the smugglers but the hungry people whom you have arrested. It is not only the opposition parties that are sought to be crushed but today I see even Congressmen being arrested under the DIR. I say this logic will even envelope you. I say this is not the time to wreak political vengeance under the plea that the agitations started by political parties belonging to the opposition. In Bihar there was an agitation led by the C.P.I and SSP. The PSP has also threatened to start an agitation. In all those cases action was taken under DIR will again be repeated in future. Even today hundreds of Marxist Communists are in jail. Whatever may be their political ideology or belief, I say that you cannot put them in jail without trial. You must bring them out, try and punish them if you can convince courts, or release them and give them freedom.

13 hrs.

I do not want to quote Shri Gajendragadkar who has already been quoted. Today in Basirhat people say

that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. I find that the headmaster of a school, Shri Arun Bose, who controlled the whole situation when people there were angry, has been arrested under the DIR because he was the convenor of the Sangram Committee. He is just a teacher who has never participated in politics. Not only that, today I found that one of the most famous journalists of my State, Shri Vivekanand Mukherjee, has been externed from entering the whole district of Barasat; for one month he cannot go because otherwise this Congress government will be reduced to ashes.

Lastly, I say, let us remember that we are a nation, a poor nation but a self-respecting nation. I beg of my Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi, not to follow the policy of begging and violence to an extent when we have to hang down our heads in shame before the world.

Shri Ranga: Your Prime Minister?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Prime Minister of the Indian people.

Shri Ranga: But she is not your Prime Minister.... (*Interruption*). You are in alliance with each other.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We are a part of the Indian people and the Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of India and not of the Congress Party, I hope.

Shri Ranga: What else is she?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want the Prime Minister, Shrimati Gandhi, to realise that our people are a self-respecting people. We are not rich; we are poor. We may ask for aid, but we shall never go and ask for aid in a way that will impinge on our independence. That is why we feel agitated when we find that our Government has remained absolutely silent on the question of Vietnam. We have a suspicion in our mind that you are not telling us the whole truth. Recently when $100 million had been given to us as aid, we were told that there were no strings attached; but we have now proof that there are strings attached to it, we now have unearthed the Bhoothalingam letter. We now see that the statements made by Ministers in this House are dictated from U.S. aid giving agencies. It is also clear from Mr. John Lewis's statement that they are assured by the statements made by Shri Kabir and Shri Subramaniam and the assurance which they had asked for were given. We in this House when we hear these statements by Ministers take it in good faith that it is done independently, but we find the U.S. strings are attached to the mouths of our ministers.

On the Vietnam question the aid which we are getting from the United States has made us lose our self-respect; otherwise, at a time when the conscience of the world has been stirred by the terrible bombings that have taken place in North Vietnam, whatever be the rights or wrongs of the case, hundreds of bombers have gone over this little country and have bombed it, when people in the United States—women, students, professors and even politicians and senators—have cried out against this terrible savagery, when President DeGaulle has said that there should be a settlement. There must be a stopping of bombing and the settlement must be without foreign interference—that means that America has to withdraw—when President Nasser and all others have been shocked and outraged we find our Government silent, even our Government at one stage under Shri Shastri had said in so many words "Stop the bombing" and we had asked for a solution according to the Geneva accord and that Viet-Cong may be made a party. Today we do not hear a reiteration of even these three points made by Shri Shastri. Shrimati Gandhi says that we stick to our own policy. Then why do you

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not repeat it and say it? People in the world are asking you. The Government say that we are the Chairman of the ICC and hence cannot take sides.

Let us see what was the Geneva accord? The Geneva accord was that the two parts of Vietnam are not to be eternally divided. By 1956 they had to be reunified. To say that because the North Vietnamese have come to South Vietnam, therefore the Americans can come with their bombers and bomb North Vietnam out of existence, can these two things be put on the same level? They are a part of the same people; they have to be reunified. Why was it that our Chairman of the ICC did not bring about the reunification of Vietnam in 1956, just because the USA and their puppets kept on saying that there were some infiltrators from the north? What about the military advisers that came from the USA? I charge this Government and say that our member of the International Control Commission did not behave as they should have and it did not go to the honour of India. We did not bring about a solution according to the Geneva agreement. At that time even when Shastriji spoke against this bombing, it was Shri B. K. Nehru, our Ambassador in Washington, who kept on saying that we should keep silent and kept on putting so many diplomatic pressures with a threat that unless this was done U.S aid would be cut off. Even the other day in Bombay he spoke in a very clever manner and explained the rationale behind the United States policy in Vietnam and the importance given by the United States to the task of containment of Chinese Communism. Vietnam is the main preoccupation in the United States and they are as emotional about it as we are about Pakistan, said he. So, you see that even our Ambassador pleads and explains the position of the American mind instead of explaining our position. It is a fantastic position.

My hon. friends from the Swatantra Party have asked for a realistic approach. I am all for a realistic approach, but what is that realistic approach? People of Vietnam must fight for their freedom; people of Vietnam must be unified.

Shri Ranga: They should not be swallowed up by China.... (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We know that President Ho Chi-minh wants a reunified Vietnam and a neutral Vietnam. If there is an assurance that there will be a neutral Vietnam, there will be absolutely no reason.....

Shri Ranga: The wolf will swallow the lamb.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the regional pact that the Swatantra Party wants to enter?

Shri Ranga: We do not want the Chinese wolf to go into Vietnam.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): You want the American wolf to go there.

Shri Ranga: Yes, America is there to support the lamb.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He wants a regional pact with Australia, Philippines and Thailand.

Shri Ranga: What happened when the bombing was stopped?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just ask Professor Ranga, what was their position when we were fighting Pakistan?

Shri Ranga: What was the position of China? China was hobnobbing with Pakistan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When we were fighting China, did the fellow travellers of the United States

tell us if they could persuade U.S.A. to give us a single supersonic plane? We went and asked for supersonic planes and for arms and ammunition, did they give that to us? No. The containment of China was not important.

Shri Ranga: The containment of China is necessary.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They sold American planes *via* West Germany to China. It is we who have to stand up and say, do not talk about Vietnam; the United States of America, if it gives, must give us aid irrespective of our stand on Vietnam. A self-respecting nation can only say this if it is to remain independent.

Shri Ranga: China must conquer the whole world!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We will have to fight back upon our own. We will have to fight back diplomatically as well as militarily. If we go on building up our self-defence, America will say, "We will not give you aid; you are building up your defence, therefore you cannot be given aid". There are so many contradictions. We have to understand that we have to stand on our own feet. Let us get the aid which can help us to become self reliant. Let us not become beggars in servility. That is what I plead. We, as the Chairman of the ICC, have the job to review our work in the past. Let us understand that we did not carry out the responsibility laid upon us by the Geneva Agreement. Let us in future see that we shall bring about an independent and neutral Vietnam. Let America get out and let there be an end to the bombing.

I once again reiterate to the Prime Minister that she may go also to see her children in West Bengal and how they are shot down. Let her see the situation there. I will again plead for a judicial inquiry and an increase of ration for the people of West Bengal. We are not second-class citizens; we are not going to tolerate being second-class citizens. We want a national policy on food.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, need I assure my agitated sister—she has every right to feel agitated—that everyone sitting on this side of the House feels as deeply concerned about the food situation as she does? She must have noticed that whenever this party met, whether it was in Jaipur or it was here, as the party or in the executive, the first thing which engaged our attention was the food situation in the country. The sentiments which have been expressed by her are just an echo of what we have said earlier either at Jaipur or in this House.

I do not agree very much with her so far as the second part of her speech is concerned. I neither stand for the capitalism of America nor do I stand for the Communism of China. I stand for our Indian policy which is as dignified and we want to see that this policy is pursued.

Shri Ranga: Which is also just as bad.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Thank you for your little confession.

Sir, I would like to say that this year which we are completing is really packed with great events and the year which we have ahead of us is really full of new challenges and new tasks for us. I would not like to be carried away by any emotions. I wish we take a realistic assessment of the entire situation.

This year is the last year of our Third Five Year Plan and the next is the first of our Fourth Five Year Plan which we are entering in a most unusual manner without a Plan in our hands. These are very extraordinary circumstances in which we find ourselves.

I have no hesitation and without any fear of contradiction, in submitting that the year which we are closing has a balance-sheet which is loaded with assets for the nation and

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for the Government of this country. We had that fateful aggression posed on us. Our fighting forces gave a most commendable account of great strategy, skill and unmatched valour. Our Government gave timely and bold decisions and the entire nation stood up like one man in unity, strength and great dignity. Any nation would feel proud of these achievements. This was followed by the Tashkent Agreement which, with the exception of a very few, has been commended, not only by the Congress but by both the major parties on this side of the House, the Swatantra Party as well as the Communist Party.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Practically, the whole House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Practically the whole House. I entirely agree

I have heard an unqualified praise of the late Prime Minister. It remains only to be seen how he was received with great affection and approbation wherever he went and the faith and confidence which was showered on him. About the Tashkent Agreement, the encomiums have been coming from all the corners and quarters of this wide world. If all these encomiums are showered on the Prime Minister who had the stewardship of this great country, then surely the encomiums must be because of his stewardship of this country and the Government can legitimately take a little pride in the balance-sheet which we are presenting today.

It is really unfortunate that our food situation has been very serious and we feel deeply concerned about it. Mr. Subramaniam is certainly in a most unenviable position. I do not know what purpose would be served by asking him to resign. . .

Shri Ranga: He should not have been re-appointed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Well, that is Mr. Ranga's theory. I may not quarrel with him. I do not know how things would have improved. As a matter of fact, we are all now in a position to impress upon the Government to take certain important measures. We have all unequivocally stated that we must have a national food policy. When we talk of a national food policy, it does not only mean just the procurement and the distribution. The national food policy will have to be much deeper and much more important. The national food policy will flow from our agricultural policy and, in the first instance, from our policy of production. I have no hesitation in saying, in making a clean confession, that we have not fared well as we ought to have done. All the reports which have gone on are that our growth of production has been hardly comparable with any worthwhile country....

An hon. Member: It is the lowest.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is stated to be the lowest. We cannot go simply by saying that it is the lowest because a large country cannot be compared with a small country. There are various other circumstances. But, definitely, we cannot ignore these facts and if we want to have self-respect and the self-prestige, I may say, the self-prestige comes only out of our economic independence. The first thing to which we have got to address ourselves is our national food policy.

Sir, I also do not feel very happy about the way in which the States have behaved in this particular manner. The greatest danger today is not communism or capitalism but it is this new Statism which is coming up very much. The Government at the Centre will have to need all the strength and all the support of the Members of this House from all quarters to see that they are able to fashion an all-

India food policy and are able to execute it and implement it. We will see to it. We, in the Party, have never spared the Central Government for their lapses where we find it runs counter to our accepted policy, when it runs counter to the national interest. We always welcome any support when it comes even from the Opposition side in pursuance and in furtherance of our policies.

It was not very fair to say that in the international situation, we have not done very well. It was not charitable of my friend, Mr. Dandekar, to say that we had nobody to support except Malaysia and Singapore. I think, the Opposition will remember that they have always been making a big point that we have ignored our near neighbours. Will they not concede to me that a concerted positive effort was made by the late Prime Minister to improve our relations and bring them to the very best with all our neighbours, whether it was Nepal—the King of Nepal was here and he testified it—whether it was Ceylon or whether it was Burma. It is not my contention that the relations are as they ought to be. But, definitely, a positive effort has been made and the effort has been made with a very good amount of success.

The only two countries with which our relations are not happy are China and Pakistan. But now we have made a tremendous, a historical, change so far as our relationship with Pakistan is concerned and it will go down in history as a golden chapter.

Shri Ranga: It is a national achievement.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a national achievement, I am talking of the nation. It is a national achievement. But it comes through you, me and much more with the Government which is in power. It could not have come but for the Government, but for the approach of the late Prime Minister. Let us not ignore that. We never minimise your contribution to it. I am prepared to say it could not have been possible without the full and active support of the Opposition also. That is there. But let us assess it and let us concede that that has been so.

Now, let us talk about China. My friend will also concede that if any country has received the greatest diplomatic retreat and a rebuff during this last one year, it is again China. It has received a great rebuff. China was the most anxious country for the Afro-Asian Conference. They wanted to exclude Russia. But what happened? It was again China which got apprehensive and which felt that it will not be able to have its way and wanted that this Afro-Asian Conference should not come up. What has happened to China's policy in Indonesia? What has happened to China's policy in African countries? They are revolting against the Chinese aggressive attitudes. What has happened to China and its policies in Pakistan? I can understand the solitary outburst of Mr. Bhutto—he must face his country. Definitely, India's dignified and calculated policy has not been very aggressive. By diplomacy, we have done all that.

After the Pakistani aggression, our Finance Minister had gone to all the socialist countries. We were developing the best of our relations with socialist countries and it has been on record what U.S.S.R., what Yugoslavia, what Poland what Hungary and what all other countries said about us. They have behaved as our best friends. At the same time, let us not forget that by diplomacy our late Prime Minister also developed the best of the relations, to the extent possible, with U.S.A. and it is President Johnson who had paid the best tribute to the late Prime Minister by saying that this world is smaller in the loss of this great man. Nobody could have said more than what President Johnson has said. If this is not a big and thumping success, in the

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international field, I do not know what else can be; I do not know what else will satisfy my hon. friends here.

But in the international field, what agitates my mind most is the disarmament conference and China with the atom bomb. It is most unfortunate that we are not paying this matter the due attention that it deserves, and we shall be ignoring it only at our great peril and at our cost. What is this disarmament conference? I do not see very much there except an idle, academic dialogue going on and the fact that on certain occasions, the USSR has made some positive suggestions which we value to an extent; but that is not going to satisfy us. Are we going to mortgage our independence to these nuclear powers who have accumulated and are stockpiling all the day? While they, are talking about non-proliferation, they are not talking about what they are going to do to stop further manufacture and stockpiling of these things. This will never satisfy us. We shall have to find, and this nation is anxious to find, an answer to China with an atom bomb.

It is really surprising to find that we do not take notice of it while other nations are taking notice of it. Only the other day we found that the USA was taking notice of it, and the UK was also taking notice of it. In the month of November last, when the Foreign Minister of UK was going to Moscow, the UK Prime Minister had stated in the House of Commons that he would ask his Foreign Minister when he went to Moscow in the context of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, to talk to those people about the security of India because of the threat posed by China. I do not know what we have done in this regard. Our guardians are more anxious, and UK is more anxious. Mr. McNamara when he went to the NATO Conference said that they should take note of what China would be. It is a fair assessment which has been made by the USA. Their intelligence has been very successful in this matter. We have got all our information regarding China only through the US intelligence. I do not say whether the methods they use are palatable or good or not, but anyway they have got that intelligence and that intelligence was with us. When the first atom bomb was exploded by China, it was the USA which had indicated it quite a few weeks earlier. It is their assessment that by 1967 China would have a fairly good stockpile of atom bombs, and they would also develop missiles. That is their assessment. I thought that the matter would end there, but that is also the assessment of another country, namely Japan. In Japan when this assessment was made, they had clearly indicated that China would be in a position to produce 50 bombs a year. If this is the situation then I would submit that we cannot be thrown into a sense of complacency. There must be something really positive on the disarmament front where China should be invited and there should be a real and meaningful disarmament or else this country must get prepared to meet this challenge. We shall have to take notice of this, and we cannot ignore this great danger. We had been thrown into complacency even earlier when China attacked us and we thought that nothing was going to happen. But now we learn that Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself had realised about this danger in 1954; from the observations or remarks that she had made the other day, we find that she could know about the Chinese threat in 1954 and her father came to know about it in 1955, but we were not prepared for it. Therefore, I think we cannot ignore this matter; it is a serious matter.

I shall not say very much about Viet Nam. I ask Shrimati Renu Chakravartty why she should bother

about this Viet Nam question now, because in America itself, now there is such a strong opinion on this matter. When Mr. Humphrey came here, there were no demonstrations here in this country, but there were demonstrations in Wellington when he went to New Zealand. When Mr. Hariman and others came here earlier, there were no demonstrations by me, by the hon. Member opposite and by even the communists. But there were demonstrations by the American boys. Their own Senator Mr. Robert Kennedy has said something on this matter, and Mr. Fulbright has supported him. Therefore, I am prepared now to leave this matter at that, because there is a mounting discontent in the USA itself in regard to this matter. Shastriji had very correctly outlined our policy, and now they are realising it; at that time they thought that we were talking through our hat when we said that there should be a political settlement and nothing could be settled on the battle-front. I think the Americans have realised it now that nothing can be settled on the battle-front and, therefore, there shall have to be only a political settlement, and of course, within the Geneva Agreement; that is understood. As to how they do it we need not embarrass either North Viet Nam or the USA. They may do anything to save their face, but I hope that there would be nothing else but a settlement on the lines indicated by our late Prime Minister and that the matter would be left to the people of that country.

श्री के० वे० मालवीय (वस्ती) : सांप भी मर गया लाठी भी नहीं टूटी ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now, I would say a word about our general economic growth. It will have to be confessed that Government will have to do a little bold re-thinking on this subject. This is not a matter which could be left as it is. During the last fifteen to seventeen years we have learnt some lessons; the 21-days' war has given us a new prestige, but at the same time, that war has also given us new expositions of our weakness and our dependence on others. I think that our economy should be reoriented in the sense that we should so reorganise ourselves that in the next five years, starting from now onwards, we at least should gear up our self-dependence to such an extent that our factories and other things could be kept going at least for one shift without any assistance from outside. We must see what has to be done about it and what has to be done about import-substitution, for instance, about which there is so much of trouble. I do not want to go into details for want of time; otherwise, I could have given this House any amount of detailed information as to what can be done to make this country self-sufficient, what could be done by way of import-substitution and so on. There is such a tremendous lot which can be done in this regard. We must see that whatever emergency may come and whatever may happen at least we are in a position to get going on our own; perhaps, we may not be able to go at a big speed; it may be that the train is running only at the rate of 35 m.p.h., but we must run those 35 miles absolutely on our own, and we must stand on our own legs. If we get foreign assistance we can see that the train could run at the speed of 65 m.p.h., and we may have two shifts or even three shifts or whatever is possible. We must reorient our economy in that way.

In regard to food, I have not the least doubt, with the little practical experience which I have got, that we can increase the production; and I am prepared to pledge my neck here if I do not improve the food production in my constituency and in my district by 30 per cent within two years, with whatever amount is being spent at the present moment. It is such a disjointed effort which is now being made; I must tell you that unfortunately, the weakness of the

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administration is such that it is really heart-rending. There is no reason why the yield per acre should be such a meagre figure. At certain brighter spots it is five times more than the average yield. If it could be five times more in certain places, then it means that there is scope for a 500 per cent increase. When that is the position, do you think that we cannot have even a 30 per cent increase? At least I have examined it in respect of definite projects which I have drawn up for my constituency, about four projects which I have drawn up for my constituency, which would not involve an expenditure of more than a crore of rupees. I have not the least doubt that it is one of the best wheat-producing areas, and we can definitely increase the yield there by 30 per cent within two years' time. I, therefore, feel that we shall have to do something about it.

I cannot sit down without saying a word about the DIR. I feel very strongly about it. This is not the first time when I am saying this; even when I had spoken on the Demands of the Home Ministry a year earlier, I had spoken very strongly about this and emphasised that we should do away with those emergency provisions. There is no justification whatsoever for them. I need not quote what Mr. Setalvad has said, namely that it is a constitutional dictatorship. I need not quote what Mr. Gajendragadkar has said in his recent judgment. I need not quote what Shri Santhanam has written about it. It is so obvious on the cards. There is no justification to hold back 4,000 persons behind prison bars under DIR. We have forgotten that we have got the Preventive Detention Act, against which our conscience revolted sometime back. You cannot do without preventive detention; you cannot do without the present laws; on top of it, you cannot do without DIR.

This is nothing but covering up the inefficiency of Government. If the Government gets addicted like an opium-eater to this inefficiency, it will never have the confidence to do away with it. It must show the confidence that it can do without it. I can assure this House, I can assure Government, that if they do away with it, no harm is going to come; they will rise in their prestige and nothing will happen.

Therefore, they must very seriously think about this DIR business. I am so much upset about it. I endorse every word that has fallen from every mouth to do away with the DIR provisions, particularly now in the context of the Tashkent Agreement. It is really unfortunate that even after this Agreement, there are certain people still rotting in our jails because of certain pro-Pakistani activities.

Shri Warior (Trichur): An hon. Member of this House has been detained like that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Unfortunately, I do not know the details.

But I must say that the House will redeem its honour if we do away with it. If the Home Minister feels that he cannot do without it, it is time he stepped down and somebody who can do without it got into the job.

One word more and I resume my seat. That is about indiscipline and about our educational policy. Maybe after this heated thing this subject comes somewhat at the tail end of my speech. But I attach a considerable amount of importance to it. What has happened in various universities has pained and anguished us. I think it is time something was done about it. So much is said about political influence, extraneous influence, creeping into universities. But the crux of the problem—I appeared before the University Grants Commission as a witness, and I stressed this to them—is that you have Vice-Chancellors appointed who have vested interests, who are superannuated, who are not

forward-looking, who have no rapport with the students and youth of the country. It is time we thought about this matter and did something about it. It is a small interest here, a vested interest there an alliance, a group or clique of professors and teachers which is completely ruining the entire academic atmosphere of the universities. We must do our very best to give prompt attention to this matter because it is the youth whom you have got to galvanise for the future of this country and it is in their interest and in the general interest of the country that I plead that Government take serious note of this.

It was really pathetic to find the Education Minister in such a condition. We find him a helpless man. What is this University Grants Commission for? It is just to ensure uniform standards in all universities all over the country. If they cannot do that, there is no justification for this Ministry here, there is no justification for the University Grants Commission here. Therefore, they must look into this matter and see that these cobwebs are removed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने समय दिया । एड्रेस को कई दफे पढ़ कर के भी कुछ समझ में नहीं आया कि इतना बड़ा देश किस तरह से अपना रक्षा कर सकता है जब कि देश के अन्दर अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा नहीं है, जब कि देश के अन्दर कोई ऐसा उपाय नहीं है कि हमारे लोग कम्पलसरी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग ले सकें । इसके अलावा आज भी मैंने देखा बहुत गौर से कि हिन्दुस्तान में किन लोगों को लाईसेन्स दिये जाते हैं । लाईसेंस उन लोगों को दिये जाते हैं जो न उन लाईसेंसों का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं न बन्दूक चला सकते हैं, न राईफल चलाना जानते हैं । आज भी लाईसेंस देते समय यह पूछा जाता है कि कितनी मालगुजारी देते हो, कितना लगान देते हो, कितना इन्कम टैक्स देते हो । बन्दूक और राईफलों के लाईसेंस के ऊपर स्टेटस पूछा जाता है । एक तरफ समाजवाद का नारा लगाया जाता है और दूसरी तरफ आज भी यह मौका नहीं दिया जाता है कि जो नौजवान देश की रक्षा कर सकें, जिनकी छाती चौड़ी हों, जिनके बाजू लम्बे हों, जो लोग देश के लिए काम आ सकें उन लोगों को लाईसेंस दिया जावे । यह दोनों चीजें मजाक मालूम होती हैं, एक तरफ समाजवाद का नारा और दूसरी तरफ मालगुजारी, लगान, इन्कम टैक्स और उसकी माली हैसियत को देख कर के लाईसेंस दिया जाना । जब तक सारे देश के अन्दर कम्पलसरी मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग नहीं होगी, यह छोटी सी सरकार देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती । इस छोटी सी सरकार बिचारी को तो अपने ऐशो आराम से ही फुर्सत नहीं है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस गवर्नमेंट का सत्रह सालों का इतिहास पराजय का इतिहास है । यह तारीख शिकस्त की तारीख है । किसके सामने यह सिर नीचा नहीं किये हैं ? क्या नागालैंड के थोड़े से विद्रोही लोगों के सामने यह सिर नहीं झुका रहे है ? क्या पाकिस्तान के सामने इन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के सम्मान को नहीं बेचा है ? क्या चीन के सामने हमारे सम्मान को नीचा नहीं किया है ? आज जब यह चीन के हमले का जिक्र करते हैं तो थागला रिज के ऊपर जहां कि चीन ने हमारे 38 हजार मुरब्बे मील पर कब्जा कर रखा है उसका जिक्र नहीं करते बल्कि थागला रिज से नीचे उतर कर के जब चाइना हमारे सिपाहियों का अपरहण करता है, हमारा अपमान करता है तब उसको यह हमला कहते हैं । आज तक भी यह कमजोर सरकार कोई ताईम्ब नहीं दे सकी जिसमें यह कोई अल्टीमेटम दे कि हम मानसरोवर वापस ले लेंगे, हम कैलाश वापस लेंगे, हम 38 हजार मुरब्बा मील वापस लेंगे । कब तक सरकार ताशकंद के परदे में अपनी कमजोरी को छिपायेगी । एक तरफ तो यह सरकार यह कहती है कि काश्मीर के ऊपर हमारी प्रभुसत्ता है, काश्मीर के ऊपर हमारी सावरेन्टी है, दुनिया की आखों में धूल झोंकती है और दूसरी तरफ जो अपनी जान के ऊपर

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

खेल करके हमारे जवानों ने हासिल किया था वह खाली किया जा रहा है ताशकंद के नाम पर पैक्ट के नाम पर । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतनी एनर्जी, इतनी सामर्थ्य, इतना समय क्यों नष्ट किया गया ? अगर आपको टिथवाल, कारगिल और हाजीपीर समर्पण ही करना था तो आप रावलपिंडी में भी जाकर उनके सामने हाथ जोड़ कर के समर्पण कर सकते थे, रावलपिंडी में भी अपना पिंड छुड़ा सकते थे । आज कोई न कोई उपाय सरकार को ऐसा करना पड़ेगा जिससे कि 45 करोड़ सेटिस्फाई हो सकें कि हमारी गयी हुई जमीन वापस आयेगी । यह मसला जब आया था तब लोगों ने शुभकामनायें अर्पित की थीं 10 दिसम्बर को यहां अकेले इस मेम्बर के सिवाय, मैंने, आपके इस खादिम ने, शुभ-कामनायें शास्त्री जी को नहीं दी थीं । शास्त्री जी के सामने मैंने हाथ जोड़ यह कहा था कि इस बेकार काम में आप मत जाईएगा । यह रास्ता आपके लिए अच्छा नहीं है । आपकी देशभक्ति, आपकी ईमानदारी, आपकी एन्टीग्रेटी इस बात की इजाजत नहीं देती है कि आप ताशकंद की कोठियों में यह मसला हल करने जायें जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के मैदानों में हल होगा । आज भी अगर गलती का निरा-करण हो सकता है तो मैं आज भी कहूंगा कि यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि एक दफा किसी का हाथ आग में जल जाय तो हमेशा जला करे। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि एक दफा किसी को नुकसान पहुंचा तो हमेशा नुकसान उठाता रहे । आज भी मैं कहूंगा जैसा भगवान कृष्ण ने अर्जुन से कहा था, अर्जुन ने प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि जो मुझे गांडीव डालने के लिये कहेगा मैं उसका सिर काट लूंगा, जिस दिन अभिमन्यु का बध हुआ उस दिन युधिष्टर ने कहा अर्जुन, तुम्हें धिक्कार है, तुम अपना गांडिव डाल दो, इस पर अर्जुन महाराज युधिष्टिर का सिर काटने के लिये बढ़े तो भगवान कृष्ण ने अर्जुन का हाथ पकड़ लिया और कहा कि नासमझी में तुमने जो प्रतिज्ञा की है, नासमझी में तुमने जो वादा किया है उसको तोड देना ही श्रेयस्कर है, उसको तोड देना ही कल्याणकारी है, आज मैं भी इस सरकार से कहूंगा कि जो गलती की गई है उसका निराकरण करे।

मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं। पाकिस्तान के मुसलमानों के सामने तो आप नाक से लकीर खींच रहे हैं, हिन्दु-स्तान के मुसलमानों के साथ क्या सलूक कर रहे हैं? इसी आदरणीय सदन का एक मेंबर सैयद बदरुद्दजा फरिश्ता कफस इंसान जिसकी एन्टीग्रिटी में किसी को शक नहीं है, जो फूल की तरह से बोलता है, अपने दुश्मन को भी जो कभी तकलीफ नहीं देता, वह इसलिये जेलखाने के अंदर बंद है कि वह मुसलमान है? हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान के साथ जो इसी पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर है जिसने कभी आज तक अवहेलना नहीं की है, जिसने आज तक कभी अनुशासन को नहीं तोड़ा है, उसको सिर्फ इसलिए जेलखाने में बंद कर रखा है कि वह मुसलमान है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उसके खिलाफ इल्जाम है, क्या आपके एलीगेशंस हैं? एक भी एलीगेशन नहीं है। सिर्फ इसलिये कि वह मुसलमान है, इसलिये उसको जेल में बंद कर रखा है। पाकिस्तान के मुसलमान के सामने यह लोग नाक से लकीर खींचते हैं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमान के साथ जो सलूक कर रहे हैं वह इंसानियत से गिरा हुआ सलूक है। आज मैं फिर सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि जनता धोखे में रहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि लोगों की आकर्मण्यता को दूर करने के लिये क्या किया है, इस देश की भुखमरी को दूर करने के

जिये आपने क्या किया है, बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिये आप ने क्या किया है ? आज भी लाखों किसान इसलिये दुखी हैं कि उन्हें समय पर बीज नहीं मिल सकता, समय पर ट्यूबवेल का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता । सारे हिन्दुस्तान में मैं घमता हूं ! मैंने एक दिन भी कहीं नहीं देखा कि किसी एक सिनेमा घर को इसलिये बंद होना पड़ा हो कि उसको एलेक्ट्रिक कनेक्शन नहीं मिला। लेकिन मैंने हजारों और लाखों ट्यूबवेल अपनी आंखों से देखे, वह इसलिये बंद पड़े हैं कि उन्हें कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है, पावर नहीं मिल रहा है। मगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक सिनेमा घर ऐसा नहीं देखा कि जो इसलिये बंद हो कि उसे एलेक्ट्रिक पावर नहीं मिल रहा है, उसको कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है। कहा जाता है सारा का सारा रुपया ? इतना बड़ा देश है और इतने बड़े देश का रुपया जाता है ऐयाशी में, रुपया जाता है भांग विलास में, रुपया जाता है नाचने और गाने में, रुपया जाता है उन चीजों में जिन चीजों की देश को आवश्यकता नहीं है । बेकार के मुहकमों को खत्म किया जायगा, किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने दिया जायेगा। किसान जब अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होगा तभी देश का मसला हल होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस 45 करोड़ के मुल्क के लिए क्या यह बात शर्मनाक नहीं है कि हालैंड की गलियों में भारत को अनाज देने वास्ते चंदा मांगा जा रहा है। हालैंड के निवासी आज भीख मांग रहे हैं ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के भूखे बच्चों को भोजन मिल सके ? इससे बड़ी शर्मनाक बात और क्या हो सकती है ? यह हालैंड हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का एक तिहाई हिस्सा है लेकिन वह छोटा सा हालैंड उन्हें भोजन दे रहा है । उनके बच्चों के लिए भीख भेज रहे हैं इससे ज्यादा शर्म की बात और क्या हो सकती है ? देश को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने दीजियगा, देश के किसान को सहूलियत दी जाए, उसे बिजली की सुविधा दी जाय, उसके बिजली के कनेक्शन का मसला हल किया जाय, उसको समय पर बीज व खाद, पानी आदि मिले तो वह इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकता है, कि उसको दस मुल्क खा नहीं सकते है। वह दस मुल्कों के लिए उपजा सकता है लेकिन यहां तो हालत यह है कि दूसरे मुल्कों से भीख मांग रहे हैं । आज तक यह 24 अरब रुपये का अनाज मांग चुके हैं अगर उस 2। अरब रुपये में से 2 अरब रुपया भी किसानों को अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने के लिए दे दिया जाता तो किसान पहाड़ जैसे अम्बार गेहू के लगा देते लेकिन सरकार को दूसरों के सामने भीख मांगने में मजा आता है । इस सरकार की रिपोर्ट है कि 8 फीसदी अनाज की कमी है । यही सरकार यह भी कहती है कि 14 फीसदी अनाज यह चूहे और जीव जन्तु खा जाते है । 14 फीसदी को चूहों से नहीं बचा सकते । कनाडा के सामने भिक्षा पात्र लेकर खड़े होते हैं अमरीका के सामने खड़े होते हैं, दुनिया के छोटे छोटे मुल्कों के सामने किस तरीके से इज्जत बेच कर जाते हैं । महात्मा गांधी तो यह कहते थे कि अगर देश के वास्ते एक चीज भी बाहर से आय तो वह देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता लेकिन यह नाम लेते है गांधी जी का, वोट मांगते वक्त गांधी जी का, विनोबा जी का, नाम इनको याद आता है लेकिन जब हुकूमत करते हैं तो पूंजीवाद के तौर पर करते हैं और उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज देश में पूंजीवाद बढ़ता जा रहा है । बिजली साहब से बिजली का जो खर्च लिया जाता है वह तीन नये पैसे फी यूनिट की दर से लिया जाता है लेकिन किसानों से जो खर्च लिया जाता है वह 19 पैसे यूनिट के हिसाब से लिया जाता है । जिन लोगों ने सरमायेदारी के जरिए से देश को गुलाम बनाने की कोशिश की है वह आज भी मजे कर रहे हैं । कब वह मौका आयेगा यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं, जब जैसे गांधी जी ने यह कहा था कि वह समय आयेगा, जब कोई भंगी का बेटा, चमार का बेटा, हरिजन का बेटा, किसान का बेटा या मजदूर का बेटा, शासन की गद्दी पर बैठेगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

वह समय आयेगा ? हमें तो लाल, लाल ही दिखाई दे रहे हैं । जितने लाल हैं जितने बड़े बड़े लोग हैं वह दिखाई दे रहे हैं जो कि कुर्सियों के ऊपर आज भी भारत के अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं । आज भी अगर आप मौका दें, आज भी अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान के देहातों के अन्दर चलें और चल कर देखें, ताशकंद के मामले को, देश की नपुंसकता के मामले को रख कर देश को इस तरीके से पिटवाया गया, देश को बेइज्जत किया गया, देश को बर्बाद किया उस मामले को रख कर सामने देखें तो आज यह सरकार देश के पांच फ़ीसदी वोट भी हासिल नहीं कर सकती है । इन बातों को सामने रखते हुए उसे पांच फ़ीसदी वोट भी नहीं मिलेंगे । सरकार यह बहाना करती है और बार बार यह कहती है कि हम क्या करें ? हमारे सामने इतनी मुसीबतें हैं जो आज की मुसीबतें हैं यह भगवान की दी हुई नहीं हैं । यह मैन मेड है । किसने आप को कहा था कि आप पंचशील पर दस्तखत करें ? किस ने कहा था कि ताशकंद के मस्विदे पर दस्तखत करें ? यह नौन वाएलेंस के प्रोग्राम को किसने चलाया ? अगर कोई कौम या मुल्क जिंदा रह सकता है तो गीता माता का जो इस सम्बन्ध में उपदेश है उस पर अमल करने से ही रह सकता है:—

"सुखिनः क्षत्रियाः पार्थ लभन्ते युद्धमीदृशम्"

जो खुशकिस्मत होते हैं उन को धर्म युद्ध हासिल होता है । वही कौमें जिंदा रहती हैं जो अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ती हैं यह दुनिया का कायदा है। अगर देश और जाति को जिंदा रखना चाहते हो तो यह भावना आनी चाहिए :—

"This is my land, and I will die for it."

जिस देश को जिंदा रहना है उसे यह व्रत लेना पड़ेगा। जो अपने अधिकारों के लिये लड़ नहीं सकते वह कभी भी देश के अंदर या दुनिया के अंदर अपने अस्तित्व को कायम नहीं रख सकते। मैं आज सरकार से पूरे आग्रह के साथ कहूंगा और बार बार उन्हें याद दिलाऊंगा कि महज बातों से ही यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता है। मैं फिर याद दिलाता हूं कि अगर बच्चा बच्चा मिलटरी ट्रेनिंग नहीं लेगा अगर देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं होगा, जय किसान और जय जवान आप कहते हैं, लेकिन जय किसान के लिये आप कर क्या रहे हैं? जय किसान को वक्त पर पानी नहीं मिलता, वक्त पर बिजली का कनैक्शन नहीं मिलता। जिसको कि आप जय बोल रहे हैं उसे ट्रैक्टर नहीं मिलते। हजारों किसान हैं जो रुपया पहुंचाते रहते हैं लेकिन ट्रैक्टर उन को नहीं मिल रहे हैं । हजारों किसान हैं जिनको कि वक्त पर खाना, खाद और पानी नहीं मिलता है । डेवलपमैंट और डिफेंस का काम नेशनल काम है यह पार्टी वर्क नहीं है? मैं फिर आप को याद दिलाता हूं :—

"Party system of government is not only democracy, but it strikes at the root of democracy."

जब तक यह पार्टी के हाथ में रहेगा डिफेंस का यही हाल होगा। जैसे कि नेफा में पिटाई हुई है जैसे कि ताशकंद में इज्जत बेची गई है उस से देश पीछे हटता चला जायगा। यह खेद का विषय है कि आज शासक वर्ग मदान्ध है? हुकूमत के नशे में मदमस्त होकर सत्ताधारि पार्टी यह काम चला रही है जिससे देश गिरता जा रहा है। मैं उनको समय रहते चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं। मैं मुखालिफ नहीं हूं, मैं अपोजीशन का नहीं हूं। यह 'अपोजीशन' का लफ्ज इंगलैंड का दिया हुआ है, पश्चिम का दिया हुआ है। हम आपके साथ थे जेलखानों में । हमने आपके

साथ पब्लिक फील्ड में काम किया था। उन के साथ हमने नमक सत्याग्रह में काम किया था, उनके साथ इंडिविजुएल सत्याग्रह में काम किया था लेकिन जब मैं ने देखा कि देश बेचा जा रहा है, देश को दूसरों के हाथों हवाले किया जा रहा है उस वक्त हमारे सामने और कोई चारा नहीं था कि उस पाप में मैं भागी न बनूं। आज भी हम वास्तव में आपके मुखालिफ नहीं हैं अपितु हम तो आप के हितैषी हैं।

"सकिम् सखा साधु न शास्तियो धिषम्
हितान्नयः संश्रणुते स किं प्रभुः

जो अपने भाई की बात को अपने हितैषी की बात को सच्चे हृदय से सुन कर ग्रहण नहीं करते वह कभी सुख हासिल नहीं कर सकते। देश के मामले को आप पार्टी लाइंस पर कभी हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। जरूरत इस बात की है कि 45 करोड़ इंसानों को यह हक दीजिये कि वह इकट्ठे होकर डेवलपमैंट करें और डिफैंस का काम करे।

आप यह कहते हैं कि किसी देश की एक इंच भूमि भी हमें नहीं चाहिये। बारबार कहते है कि किसी देश का एक कण भी हमें नहीं चाहिये। किसी देश की एक इंच भूमि हमें नहीं चाहिए उस भूमि का तो आप बारबार जिक्र करते हैं कि वह हमें नहीं चाहिए लेकिन जो विदेशों के हवाले कर रक्खी है जो घर बुला कर दी है और जो यह चीनी हिन्दी भाई भाई कह कर उन को प्रदान की है और जो तिब्बत का इलाका हम ने उन को तश्तरी में रख कर भेंट किया है उस को उनसे वापिस लेने का आप कभी भी जिक्र नहीं करते हैं। सरकार की जो कमजोरियां हैं वह पब्लिक से छिपाई नहीं जा सकती हैं। पांच साल पहले आपने महात्मा गांधी का नाम, विनोबा भावे का नाम और समाजवाद का नाम लेकर यह सत्ता हासिल कर ली थी लेकिन आज जनता से उसे आप हासिल नहीं कर पायेंगे। उत्तरप्रदेश में जहां समाजवाद का नारा बुलन्द है आज भी 3000 सरकारी कर्मचारी ऐसे है जिनकी कि तनख्वाह 5 रुपये माहवार है। पांच रुपये माहवार पर हजरते इंसान को खरीदा जा रहा है। अशरफुल मखलूकात खरीदा जा रहा है पांच रुपये माहवार पर और इधर हम देखते हैं कि विजलो के पंखों में बैठे हुए हैं और वह 10,000 रुपया माहवार लेते हैं और काम धाम कुछ नहीं। करप्शन की बहुत बात की जाती है? मेरी समझ में करप्शन की परिभाषा में सब से बड़ा करप्शन यह होना चाहिए कि जो कामचोरी करता है जो काम से जी चुराता है, जो परिश्रम से जी चुराता है जो देश के लिये काम नहीं करता है वह सब से ज्यादा करप्ट है, सब से ज्यादा भ्रष्टाचारी है। जो समय बर्बाद करते हैं वह भी करप्शन करते हैं। हम इसी पार्लियामैंट में देखते हैं कि हर पन्द्रह मिनट के बाद कोरम की घंटी बजती है। अब आप ही बतलाइये जब ऐयर कंडीशंड हाउस में लोग नहीं बैठे रह सकते, ऐसे आइडियल कंडीशंस जब वह अपनी ड्यूटी पूरी नहीं कर सकते तो वह खेतों और मैदान में क्या काम कर सकते है? सब से बड़ी जो इस वक्त महत्वपूर्ण बात मुझे कहनी है वह है कि सरकार के मंत्री लोग करप्शन का नारा न लगायें बल्कि प्रोडक्शन का नारा लगायें, भ्रष्टाचार का नारा न लगायें, पैदावार का नारा लगायें, भ्रष्टाचार की बात अगर आप बारबार करेंगे तो भ्रष्टाचार होगा। Think of the devil and he here. is अगर भ्रष्टाचार के नारे के बजाय पैदावार का नारा लगाइयेगा, अगर करप्शन के नारे के बजाय प्रोडक्शन का नारा लगायेगा तो देश का मसला हल हो जायगा। अगर यों

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

पैदावार रहो और पापुलेशन अधिक रहो तो देश का मसला हल नहो हो सकता। वैस्ट जर्मनी में क्या चीज है? वहां पर जो इंसान ज्यादा औलाद पैदा करता है उस को ज्यादा इनाम मिलता है, जो ज्यादा बेटे पैदा करता है उस को ज्यादा रुपया मिलता है, जो ज्यादा संतान पैदा करता है उसको ज्यादा कोठियां मिलती हैं। लेकिन यहां हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हो रहा है? आज यहां देश में सारे बाजार इस बात का एलान किया जा रहा है कि जो व्यक्ति अस्पताल में जाकर नपुंसक बन जायेगा उस को 25 रुपये बतौर इनाम के दिये जायेंगे। पुरुषत्व पचास रुपये के इनाम में खरीदा जा रहा है। जहां वैस्ट जर्मनी में अधिक संतान पैदा करने को इनाम देकर प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है वहां यहां लोगों को नपुंसक बनाने को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। यह पापुलेशन का बोझ इस तरह के अननैचुरल तरीकों से रोकना उचित नहीं है, ब्रह्मचर्य से यह आबादी रुकेगी, सैल्फ कंट्रोल से रुकेगी, आत्म संयम से रुकेगा, सदाचार से रुकेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर मैं धन्यवाद नहीं दे सकता हूं?

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Sir, after affixing his signature to the Tashkent declaration, our late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri is reported to have made an appeal that we should now fight as valiantly for the cause of peace as we fought when the war with Pakistan was going on. That is not the language of a person who was pressurised against his will to affix his signature. We are heartened and glad to see our officers and men smoothly trying to give effect to the programme of withdrawal. There is also a news item that there is going to be a get-together between the officers and the troops on the 25th. These officers and troops fought valiantly at the front; they are now working for the cause of peace and smoothly giving effect to the Tashkent declaration. It is a lesson to those people who are critical about it: let us observe the rules of the game and play the game both in spirit and letter so that the appeal of the late Shastriji will not go in vain. The Tashkent declaration was the crowning achievement of Shastriji's patriotic career, of his service and sacrifice. An hon. Member of the Swatantra Party described the Tashkent declaration as an act of faith and he paid a tribute to Mr. Kosygin, the Prime Minister of Russia. But he said he was against the policy of non-alignment. But while he paid a tribute to Mr. Kosygin's services, he was indirectly paying a tribute to the success of the policy of non-alignment. This policy took shape in the context of the emergence of the two power blocs, each led by one of the big powers, Russian and the United States. Our late Prime Minister Nehru felt that it would be wise and consistent with our basic principles of national life to take to non-alignment. While the freedom fight was going on, the other countries of Asia and Africa looked to us as a hero; the subject races looked on and felt that the door was open for the achievement of their independence. Last year Dr. Milton Obote, the Uganda Prime Minister came here and said that if it was realised that before freedom was achieved by India the subject races were looking towards this direction and after India's freedom, the door to their freedom was opened, then one will realise how much service had been rendered by India. Since then many countries of Asia and Africa have subscribed to the policy of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment. So, that policy has completely justified itself.

But Pakistan became a member of the CENTO and SEATO but recently they feel that it has not been of much avail, the alignment has not paid them dividends. Shri Dandeker was critical of the President's reference to China. Our President says that our relations with the People's Republic of China still continue to be strained; the country has to be vigilant and strong. Mr. Dandeker says that this is too mild or an under-statement of the case. He is not familiar with the language used by our leaders in the various movements. Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Lal Bahadur Shastri—all used soft language; they did not use strong language, language of condemnation and denunciation. Mere strong language will not carry our policies to success. It is the will, strength, conviction and firmness that will carry us to success. Shastriji's life was a typical illustration of our national approach in this matter.

Recently some of us had been to Southeast Asia and in those countries also there is a strong feeling that something must be done to resist the threat of Chinese aggression and expansion. From early historical times, there has been free exchange of culture and religion with these countries and ourselves and there has thus been a fusion of cultures; there is a sense like belonging to one family or one culture in these countries in Southeast Asia. There is admiration for our secular democracy and in Malaysia and Singapur they are also trying to develop multiracial societies and they had implicit faith in the leadership of Gandhiji and Nehruji and Shastriji—and they now have of the present leadership. We pursue the cause of peace, friendliness with all countries. Many responsible leaders told us that they valued the spiritual and ethical values of India and would like these values to triumph ultimately.

On Vietnam the President says: "We are deeply concerned about the present situation in Vietnam. Any effort to resolve this conflict by peaceful methods will receive our support". We take part in the good work that is done by the International commission for control and supervision in Vietnam. People are highly appreciative of the good work done by this commission. Today the U.K. Prime Minister Mr. Wilson is in Moscow; England and Russia are co-chairman of the Geneva conference. We have always been saying that a Geneva type of conference should be convened so that this problem might be solved I am sure Mr. Wilson will pursue this idea with the Russian leaders. Nothing will give us greater pleasure than this. Last week the U.S. Vice-President Mr. Humphrey, came here and a news item appeared then that he appealed for a medical team to be sent from India to South Vietnam. It is a very delicate and complicated matter because it is subject to other actions, reactions, repercussions and all that. But subject to other factors, and if it is practicable and feasible, I personally do not see why our Indian Red Cross should not send a team under its auspices. For instance, if there should be an appeal—I am only putting a hypothetical proposition—from North Vietnam, from Hanoi, from Ho Chi-minh, we might consider that appeal favourably, because it will be a commission of compassion, of healing wounds and not inflicting wounds, and in these matters, our country has always taken a forward march, and whenever such an appeal is made, I should press that it should be considered favourably, of course, subject to other factors.

14 hrs.

Now, I will refer to our domestic problems. This is the last year of the Third Five Year Plan. I cannot say that the Third Five Year Plan has been a success. There has been under-production, shortfalls, in every sector, particularly in the agricultural sector, and we are told that the deficit in 1965-66 will be of the order of 12.6 million tons so far as the production of foodgrains is concerned.

[Shri T. Subramanyam]

After 18 years of freedom, it is unfortunate that we should still be having shortfalls in agriculture. Recently, in Sandur, of Bellary district, I visited some private lands where they had sown hybrid jowar, hybrid wheat and maize also. The crop was very good and the harvest was very fine, and I was told that the crop was as much as four to five times the normal yield of jowar and hybrid wheat. Similar experiments are made in Bijapur district and also in the area irrigated by the Tungabhadra project. They are showing excellent results, and I would only urge the Government that the inputs should be properly utilised so that similar results may be produced extensively.

We can easily solve the problem of food in this manner and I felt very much heartened. I appeal to the Government to utilise the agricultural department in every State and persuade them to have demonstration farms. They speak theory and merely put on paper their ideas. The papers pass from office to office and actually no work is done practically. That is the general picture in every State. Instead of that, if the agricultural department takes up demonstration farms in every taluka or every district, and gives effect to the theories, I am sure the ryots also, who are naturally conservative, will practise them. I have seen this: it has been practised.

With regard to fertilisers, our story has not been very satisfactory. We have thought of producing one million tons of nitrogenous fertilisers by the end of the Third Five Year Plan and we are nowhere near it, and now we want to produce two millions tons of nitrogenous fertilisers in the Fourth Plan. I hope that every effort will be made to reach the target now. Of course, if irrigation, pesticides, improved seeds—all these inputs—are carefully looked into, we are sure to solve this problem of food inadequacy. Now, what is the present position? Our present position is, as I said, there is a shortfall of nearly 12.5 million tons. The United States of America has very generously and magnanimously come forward to send this quantity. We must be particularly grateful to them. We cannot be critical and use the language of unfairness. Wherever they have shown magnanimity or generosity, we should also have no inhibitions and we must be grateful to them. We must express our thanks to President Johnson and to the people of the United States who have been so magnanimous. They have promised to send us 12.5 million tons of wheat and also other grains and they are also trying to look to the port facilities for handling these grains. Shri Sanjiva Reddy is here and I leave the question of ports to him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Only one word more. The Fourth Plan is making a provision for the expansion of industries in the public sector. They are also trying to put in more steel plants. Shri Sanjiva Reddy was in charge of this portfollo and other Ministers, Shri Sanjivayya and Shri T. N. Singh, are now in charge of it. I will press the case of Hospet, with its unique and rare and most precious iron ore—the most precious in the world. There is availability of power, availability of non-saline water and availability of land—availability of all these factors—and so, if we do not use all these resources for putting up a large steel plant there, we will be failing our duty.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के भाषण पर थैंक्स-गिविंग का जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उस में मैं ने अपने दल की तरफ से कुछ संशोधन दिये हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि राष्ट्रपति ने अपने

भाषण में यह कहा है कि देश को होशियार रहने और मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत है, लेकिन देश को होशियार रहना है और मजबूत बनाना है, तो वह कैसे बनाना है, ऐसा कुछ उस भाषण में उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है । इस वास्ते जब हम इस प्रस्ताव को देखते हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि इस देश में अनाज की कमी, घटता हुआ औद्योगिक उत्पादन, बढ़ते हुए मूल्य, विदेशी मुद्रा का संकट और गलत आर्थिक नीति, भारत-पाक संघर्ष और सब ओर अकाल पड़ गया है, फैमीन पड़ गया है, इस वास्ते इन सब के कारण हम बरबादी के किनारे खड़े हैं, ऐसा महसूस होता है ।

मैं सब से पहले देश की खाद्यान्न स्थिति तथा उत्पादन की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं । इस देश में अनाज की इतनी कमी हो गई है कि बाहर से 1965 तक 636 लाख टन अनाज का आयात करना पड़ा, उस का मूल्य 2,634 करोड़ रुपया हो गया । हालांकि तीन योजनाओं में काफी पैसा सिंचाई पर खर्च करने के बाद भी इस अनाज लाने के भाड़े पर 70 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा, ऐसा कहा गया है । तो मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि इतना रुपया खर्च होने पर भी, 8 प्रतिशत की इस देश में कमी है, इस देश में अनाज क्यों नहीं बढ़ सकता है, जब कि 70 प्रतिशत लोग हमारे यहां अनाज पैदा करने वाले काश्तकार हैं । हमारी 70 प्रतिशत आबादी का व्यवसाय कृषि है, जब कि अमरीका की 17 प्रतिशत आबादी, कैनेडा की 11 प्रतिशत और आस्ट्रेलिया की 13 प्रतिशत आबादी खेती बाड़ी का काम करती है । फिर भी हमें अनाज की जरूरत पड़ती है । उस का मुख्य कारण यह है कि देश के मुख्य मंत्री अपने पास होम मिनिस्ट्री रखना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने कभी भी खेती, एग्रीकल्चर अपने पास नहीं रखा । वह ऐसा समझते हैं कि थर्ड क्लास डिपार्टमेंट है, इस वास्ते एग्रीकल्चर पर कोई भी मुख्य मंत्री ध्यान देने को तैयार नहीं है । मुख्य मंत्रियों ने जहां जहां झगड़ा पड़ा है, होम मनिस्ट्री किस के पास रखी गई है, पुलिस किस के पास रहेगी, इस पर ध्यान दिया है ।

मैं जहां से चुन कर आया हूं, मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति आप से कहता हूं । अभी 43 जिलों में से 23 या 21 जिलों में अकाल पड़ गया है और उस के बाद जिन जिलों में अकाल घोषित किया गया है, उन्हीं जिलों में लैवी का भी हुक्म निकाला गया है, लेवी देनी पड़ेगी और लैवी नहीं दी तो डिफेन्स आफ इण्डिया एक्ट के अन्दर तीन साल की उस को सजा होगी, ऐसा उस के साथ सर्कुलर निकाला गया है । हर एक ग्राम सरपंच को कहा गया है कि यदि लैवी कोई काश्तकार नहीं देगा, कोई किसान नहीं देगा तो उस को तीन साल की सजा डिफेन्स आफ इण्डिया एक्ट में होगी । हमारे किसान भाई सब जगह कहते हैं कि हम को खाना तो देते नहीं हो, हम लैवी कहां से दें । इधर अकाल घोषित कर दिया है और उसी जिले में आप कहते हैं कि लैवी देनी चाहिये, और अगर लैवी नहीं दी तो फिर उस को तीन साल की सजा देंगे .....

श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जिन के पास होगा वह देंगे ।

श्री बड़े : मैं आप से कहता हूं कि गिरदावर हुए, पटवारी हुए, जो गिरदावरी में लिखते हैं कि पांच या दस एकड़ में ज्वार बोई है, इसलिये पचास किलो लैवी ज्वार उन को देनी पड़ेगी, यदि नहीं दी तो जेल जाना होगा । मैं ने मुख्य मंत्री जी को इस बारे में पत्र लिखा है कि दस एकड़ ज्वार उस ने जरूर बोई है, लेकिन यह भी देखना चाहिये कि पकी कितनी है, फसल कितनी हुई है, इस की पटवारी से जांच करानी चाहिये, रिपोर्ट मंगानी चाहिये । इस की तरफ शासन ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । बी०डी०ओ०, पटवारी, पुलिस सब किसान को जा कर कहते हैं कि तुम इतनी लैवी दो । आप बतायें कि जब उनकी फसल ही नहीं पकी है तो वे लेवी कहां से दे सकते हैं । मजबूर हो कर उन को साहूकार की शरण लेनी पड़ती है

[श्री बड़े]

और अपने आर्नामेंट्स वगरह गिरवी रख कर लेवो भरनी पड़ती है। इस तरह के उदाहरण भी मैंने मुख्य मंत्री के पास वहां भेजे हैं। इस प्रकार से एक आतंक उन में पुलिस ने फैला दिया है उसी प्रकार शासन का हाल है। कलैक्टर वगैरह का क्या हाल है, इस को भी आप देखें। वे तो मुगल एम्परर अपने आप को समझने लग गये हैं। एक विचित्र प्रकार की मशीनरी तैयार हो गई है। आज के इस वज्ञानिक युग में ह्वील के अन्दर ह्वील और चक्र के अन्दर चक्र चल रहा है। शासन में पहले तो मुख्य मंत्री है, फिर उस के बाद उस के नीचे सक्रेटरी हैं, फिर कमिश्नर है, कमिश्नर के बाद कलक्टर है, कलक्टर के बाद तहसीलदार है और तहसीलदार के बाद नायब तहसीलदार है। तहसीलदार और नायब तहसीलदार ने भी अपनी अपनी तहसील में ज्वार की मूवमेंट और कोर्स ग्रेन की मूवमेंट बन्द कर दी है। बाहर के जिलों से ये ग्रेंज हमारे जिले में आ नहीं सकते हैं। जिला बन्दी कर दी गई है। इस का नतीजा यह है है कि लोगों को खाने के लिये नहीं मिलता है। इस परिस्थिति के निवारण के लिए, इस समस्या के हल में मदद प्राप्त करने के लिए अगर कोई सरपंच आता है कलक्टर के पास तो उस से कहा जाता है कि तुम बिना इजाजत कैसे आ गए हो, चिट्ठी लिख कर भेजो और अगर आप को अनाज लेना है तो आप दूसरे के पास जाओ। हमारी जेब में अनाज नहीं पड़ा हुआ है। वे बेचारे दिन भर बैठ कर वापिस चले जाते हैं। अगर कहीं कलक्टर बाहर नहीं जाता है तो लोग नाराज हो कर यहां तक कहने लग जाते हैं कि इन की मुट्ठी भर गई है, इनको पान सुपारी मिल गई है, इसलिए इन्होंने व्यापारी की साइड लेनी शुरू कर दी है। मैं कहता हूं कि अगर अनाज के लिए झुंड के झुंड आते हैं तो आपको नाराज नहीं होना चाहिये, लोग अगर कोई गलत बात कहते हैं तो शासन को गर्म नहीं होना चाहिये। यह मैंने कलेक्टर्ज को भी कहा था। मैंने दो तीन कनेक्टर्ज को यह भी कहा था कि उनकी बीबियां और मेरी बीबी अगर क्यू में खड़ी हो तो पता चल सकता है कि लोगों को किन किन तकलीफों का सामना करना पड़ता है। दो दो और तीन तीन रोज तक अनाज नहीं मिलता है। जब ऐसी हालत पैदा हो जाती है तो आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि कि कैसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। वहां पर स्थिति भयंकर रूप में प्रकट हो चुकी है। हमारे यहां के किसानों का एक तो अनाज पका नहीं, और दूसरे पैकेज प्रोग्राम में बी० डी० ओ० वगैरह ने उनमें यह प्रचार किया था कि वे केवल कपास, मूंगफली वगैरह ही बोयें। लेकिन कपास और मूंगफली का एक दाना भी नहीं हुआ है। मूंगफली भी नहीं आयी है। अब उनको यह कहा जाता है कि उनको अनाज नहीं मिलेगा, जो खेती करते हैं उनके लिए अनाज का प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जायगा। जब उनका अनाज पका नहीं तो शासन को उनके लिए क्या अनाज की व्यवस्था नहीं करनी चाहिये। केवल नगरपालिकाओं के क्षेत्रों में ही अनाज मिलता है। बाहर जो किसान हैं उनको अनाज नहीं मिलता है। उनके लिये कोई राशन कार्ड भी नहीं बनाये गये हैं और न ही उनको कोई राशन कार्ड दिये जाते हैं। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा कि यहां भी अनाज दिलाओ तो बड़ी मुश्किल से उन्होंने एक आर्डर निकाला कि एक परिवार में चाहे पांच व्यक्ति हों या आठ या दस, सात किलो ज्वार एक महीने में मिलेगी। सात किलो ज्वार अगर एक महीने में दी जाती है तो आप हिसाब लगा कर देख सकते हैं कि एक प्राणी के हिस्से एक छटांक भी नहीं आती है हर रोज। केरल के लोगों को आपने चावल दे दिया। वहां भी चावल नहीं मिलता था या कम मिलता था। तो पूरा चावल पाने का तरीका यह है कि वायलेंस किया जाए, ईंट पत्थर बरसाये जायें, एजीटेशन की जाए। अगर आप यही चाहते हैं तो जिस दिन आदिवासी तीर कमान लेकर अपने बरछे ले कर निकलेंगे तो क्या बनेगा देश का, क्या स्थिति तब पैदा होगी, कुछ

कहा नहीं जा सकता है। जहां जहां क्रान्तियां हुई हैं, भूख को ले कर और भ्रष्टाचार को लेकर हुई हैं। अगर यहां भी लोगों की आपने भूख नहीं मिटाई अगर इसकी तरफ शासन ने तुरन्त ध्यान नहीं दिया तो यहां भी बहुत भयंकर क्रान्ति हो जाएगी। धीरे धीरे लोग यह कहने लग गये हैं कि कम्युनिस्ट लोग अच्छे हैं। कम से कम वे कलेक्टर के पास जा कर उनके दफ्तर में ईंट पत्थर तो फेंक आते हैं। वे इस पर भरोसा करने लग गए हैं, वे यह सोचने लग गए हैं कि यह जो कांग्रेस देवता है यह बात से नहीं मानता है, यह लात से मानता है। इस वास्ते इसको लात मारने के लिए तैयार हो जाओ पत्थर मारने के लिए तैयार हो जाओ, तोड़फोड़ करने के लिए तैयार हो जाओ। इस तरह की चीज को आप रोक नहीं सकते है। यहां पर एक ग्राम ज्वार रोज एक प्राणी के हिस्से आती है। इसके विरुद्ध आप यह देखें कि मुर्गी पालन केन्द्रों में भी उनको रोज तीन किलो अनाज मिलता है। इतना ही नहीं जो अपराधी हैं, जो अपराध के सिलसिले में जेल गए होते हैं, उनको जेल में भी पाव भर अनाज मिलता है। हम लोगों ने कोई अपराध नहीं किया होता है लेकिन हमको एक ग्राम ही मिलता है। अपराध कर के जेल जायें और वहां जाकर अनाज लें तो क्या आप इसको ठीक समझेंगे ?

इसी तरह से तेल को आप लें। तेल तीन और चार रुपये किलो के हिसाब से हमारे यहां बिकता है। अगर किसी आदिवासी को यह कह दिया जाता है कि वह अपने सिर के बालों पर तो तेल लगाये और पूछा जाता है कि उसने तेल क्यों नहीं लगाया है तो वह जवाब देता है कि बालों के लिए तेल कहां से वह लाये जब कि उसके पेट के अन्दर तेल नहीं जाता है। इस प्रकार की भयंकर स्थिति वहां उत्पन्न हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

सरकार यह नारा लगाती है कि कुएं बनाओ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था से लाभ उठाओ ट्यूबवैल बनाओ, लेकिन आप देखें कि चम्बल की बिजली ही नहीं मिलती है। चम्बल की बिजली फेल हो गई है। कुएं खोदने के लिए यह कहा जाता है कि उनको पैसे मिल सकते है लेकिन जब किसान बैंक में जाता है तो पहले तो उसको जमानत देने के लिए कहा जाता है और अगर किसी तरह से वह जमानत दे भी देता है तो उसको जवाब मिल जाता है कि पैसा नहीं है, हम नहीं दे सकते हैं। आपने नारा तो लगा दिया, लेकिन सिंचाई के लिये पैसे की आप व्यवस्था नहीं करते है। पैसे हमारी गवर्नमेंट के पास है ही नहीं। वह बैंकरप्ट गवर्नमेंट हो गई है। उसने वहां पर घाटे का बजट पेश किया है। उसने केन्द्र में धोबरड़ा किया है। वह कहती है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है कहां से वे पैसा दें ? ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे सिंचाई हो सकती है।

आपने यह कहा था कि आप जमीन लोगों को देंगे ताकि अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके। जंगलों में पड़ती पड़ी हुई भूमि या दूसरी जो पड़ती भूमि है वह लोगों को देंगे। लेकिन जहां तक मैं जानता हूं कि एक इंच जमीन भी मध्य प्रदेश में शासन ने किसी को नहीं दी है। हमारे राधे लाल व्यास जी वहां बैठ हुए हैं। उनको भी यह मालूम होगा और वह भी बता सकते हैं कि यह बात दुरुस्त है या नहीं। एक इंच भूमि भी किसी किसान को ज्यादा अन्न पैदा करने के लिए नहीं दी गई है। किसान बेचारे क्या कर सकते है किसान भटकते फिरते है। बाइबल में कहा गया है।

When they want fish, you give them serpents. When they want bread you give them stones. Here when they want bread, you give them bullets.

इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। उनको जब वे मांग करते है तो पुलिस पकड़ लेती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो जिला बन्दी है इसको खत्म किया जाए। कलैक्टर साहब की जो मन मानी चलती है, उसको रोका जाए। तहसीलदार भी अपने आपको राजा समझता

[श्री बड़े]

है । उसको भी ऐसा समझने से रोका जाए । जिला बन्दी तोड़ने से बहुत सुविधा हो जाएगी । इससे मूवमेंट आफ ग्रेन होगा । जहां पर फालतू ग्रेन पड़ा हुआ है वहां से वह उन जिलों में जाएगा जहां इसकी कमी है ।

यदि आप यह समझते हैं कि बहुत से व्यापारी ऐसे हैं जो अनाज होर्ड करते हैं तो मैं कहता हूं कि उनके खिलाफ आप एक्शन क्यों नहीं लेते हैं । उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिये । यह तो डी० आई० शासन है। यह तो बड़ी आसानी से एक्शन ले सकता है ।

जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, वहां होर्डिंग नहीं हुआ है । इसका कारण यह है कि वहां अनाज पका ही नहीं । वहां अनाज पहुंचाने के लिए शासन ने क्या किया है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । आप बाहर से जो अनाज आ रहा है उसको वहां भेज सकते हैं । परसों मैंने पूछा था कि क्या आपके पास मध्य प्रदेश का कोई लैटर आया है, वहां के फूड मिनिस्टर श्री शर्मा का कोई लैटर आया है तो मुझे यह जवाब दिया गया कि अगर आया होगा तो मैं उसको देखूंगा । मैं समझता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हमारी तरफ नहीं देखती है । इसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर कम्युनिस्टों सरीखे लोग नहीं हैं जो कि ईंट पत्थर फेंक सकते हों । यदि इस प्रकार की गड़बड़ हो जाएगी, इस प्रकार से वायोलेंस होगा तो जल्दी अनाज भेज देंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो, इसका आपको इंतजार नहीं करना चाहिये । जल्दी अनाज आपको वहां भेजने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । शासन की कथनी और करनी में जो अन्तर है, उसको शासन को दूर करना चाहिये । इस में बहुत फर्क है । अगर यह न हो तो जनता सुखी हो जाएगी । अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है और फर्क रहता है तो जनता में क्षोभ पैदा होगा, क्रान्ति पैदा हो जाएगी ।

अब मैं ताशकंद डैक्लेरेशन पर आता हूं । आपने कहा है कि ताशकंद डैक्लेरेशन से बहुत आसानी हो गई है बहुत सुविधा हो गई है । हमारे श्री दांडेकर साहब ने कहा है ओइम शान्ति, शान्ति, शान्ति । शान्ति का जहां तक ताल्लुक है वह तीन जगह चाहिये । शान्ति पेट में चाहिये, शान्ति लोगों में चाहिये और शान्ति देश में चाहिये । शान्ति पेट में है नहीं यह मैं आपको अभी बता चुका हूं । शान्ति देश में भी नहीं है, इसको भी आप जानते हैं । अभी अभी बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्स्टी में पुलिस को लड़कों पर गोली चलानी पड़ी थी । इस तरह से जो गोलीबारी होता है युवकों पर, तो जो नवयुवक हैं वे कांग्रेस के शासन के विरुद्ध हो गए हैं । किसान भी कांग्रेस के विरुद्ध हो गए हैं । बड़े बड़े शब्दों में एडवर्टिजमेंट निकाल कर लोगों से कहा जाता है कि उनके लिये हम जल्दी अनाज भेज रहे हैं । बाहर से अन्न मंगाने पर आप पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं । करोड़ों रुपया तो उसके परिवहन पर ही आपका खर्च हो रहा है । इससे शान्ति नहीं होगी । ताशकंद के बारे में आपने कहा है कि वी बिल फालो दी एग्रीमेंट इन स्पिरिट एंड लटर । स्पिरिट का क्या मतलब है ? स्पिरिट कहां है ? हाल ताशकंद ड्रामा का हीरो कहां है और वह कौन था वह थे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री । जूलिस सेजर में ऐसा हो गया कि जब जूलिस सेजर मारा गया तो उसके बाद उसकी स्पिरिट उस ड्रामे के पीछे काम करती थी । किसी प्रकार से शास्त्री जी का देहांत हो गया है तो क्या उनकी स्पिरिट यह काम करेगी ? उन्होंने कहा था कि हम रहें या न रहें, दुनिया बेशक इधर से उधर हो जाए यह गवर्नमैंट रहे या न रहे, हाजी पीर, कारगिल और टिथवाल से नहीं हटेंगे, कभी नहीं हटेंगे । क्या वही स्पिरिट बोलती है, उसी स्पिरिट में यह कहा था ? आपने यह जो कहा था कि काश्मीर का वह हिस्सा जो पाकिस्तान के पास है, हमारा है और

हम उसको लेंगे, क्या इसके पीछे भी वही स्पिरिट काम करती है ? क्या इसके पीछे जय जवान, जय किसान की स्पिरिट काम करती है ? क्या जवानो ने खून इसी वास्ते दिया था कि आप वहां से हट जाँय और ताशकंद में जा कर इस तरह का समझौता कर लें .

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जय जवान, जय किस न नहीं, जय जवान धर चवन्नी ।

श्री बड़े : आज किसान "धर जवान जय किसान" को समझने लगा है । लेकिन इस के लिये ताशकन्द जाने की क्या जरूरत थी ? वह तो यहां भी हो सकता था । ताशकन्द जा कर गम्भीर परिस्थिति में श्री शास्त्री की मृत्यु हुई है । इस के लिये जब श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा तो उन के ऊपर साम्प्रदायिकता का इलजाम लगाया गया । लेकिन इस सूरत में तो ताशकन्द स्पिरिट यही कहेगी कि तुम बलवान बनो । जब बलवान बनोगे तभी शत्रु नीचे आयेगा और जो उसके विषैले व जहरीले दांत हैं वह निकल सकेंगे । इस के लिये मैंने अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि आप ने सैनिक तैयारी के लिये क्या किया है ।

हम को एटम बम जरूर तैयार करना चाहिये । इस के लिये हमारे डा० भाभा ने कहा था—डा० भाभा की मत्यु हो गई है इस का हमें दुख है —कि चीन के पास जो फौज है वह 30 लाख है, उस की हवाई फौज में 3,000 जहाज हैं, 30 पनडुब्बियां हैं और उसने ऐटम बम बना लिया है । हम ने पहले से यह कहना रहा है कि इस के लिये आप की ओर से कुछ नहीं किया गया है । इस भयानक शक्ति का सामना करने के लिये आप की तैयारी नहीं हुई है । पिछली लड़ाई में हमारे इतने लाल मरे हैं । एक लाल तो लाल बहादुर शास्त्री थे जो कि ताशकन्द में मरे, लेकिन मोर्चों पर हमारी माताओं के लाल मर गये, उन की कोख खाली हो गई, हजारों के सिन्दूर पोंछ गये, महिलाओं की चूड़ियां टूटीं । क्या इस का सामना करने के लिये आप के यहां ऐटम बम बनेगा या नही ? आप इस को देखिये कि चीन ने पिछले सोलह सालों से तयारी की है, पाकिस्तान के पास बारह सालों में अमरीका से 800 करोड़ रुपये की फौजी सहायता आई है । भाभा साहब कहते थे कि बहुत सस्ते में ऐटम बम बन सकता है । उन्होंने 4 अक्तूबर, 1964 को जेनेवा में अपने भाषण में कहा था कि अगर भारत सरकार चाहे तो मैं 18 मास में ऐटम बम बना सकता हूं और उन को हमारे जहाजों से फेंका जा सकता है । लेकिन ऐटम बम बनाने के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कोई रिफरेंस नहीं है कि क्या किया जायेगा । फौजों के बारे में नेफा में सन् 1962 में जो फजीहिता हुआ उस से सरकार की आंखें खुलीं । स्वर्गीय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री हमारे लौह पुरुष थे । मैं उन को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि वह लाहौर गये लेकिन लाहौर जाने के बाद उन्होंने लाहौर को लिया क्यों नही उसका कारण यह बतलाया गया कि लाहौर में एक बहुत बड़ी स्पिरिट कह रही थी कि मैंने पाकिस्तान बनाया, तुम लाहौर में कैसे आते हो । वह स्पिरिट थी पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की । वह कहते थे कि हमने पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान बनाया, वहां तुम क्या आते हो । इस लिये लाहौर नही लिया गया । ऐसा कहने पर कुछ कांग्रेसी लोग नाराज हो गये थे । लेकिन उस के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां नवयुवकों को, जितने भी एबल बाडी लोग हैं उन को फौजी शिक्षा दी जाये । लेकिन उस के बारे में भी अभिभाषण में कोई चर्चा नही है । आज देश में फौजी शिक्षा देने के लिये कोई प्लैन नहीं है, उस के लिये कोई तैयारी नही है ।

यहां पर तैयारी किस चीज के लिये होती है ? वियट नाम के बारे में । हमारे

[श्री बड़े]

कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र कहते हैं कि वियट नाम में अमरीका बार्म्बिंग क्यों करता है ? इसके खिलाफ हमारी गवर्नमैंट आवाज नहीं उठाती । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को देखना चाहिये कि यह हिन्दुस्तान के इंटरैस्ट है या नहीं और कौन सी बात सैल्फ इंटरैस्ट के खिलाफ है जाती है । सैल्फ इंटरैस्ट शुड बी काइटरेयिन उस के खिलाफ हमें नहीं जाना चाहिए । आज हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र यह क्यों नहीं कहते कि वियट नाम से चाइना को भी निकलना चाहिए और अमेरिका को भी निकलना चाहिए । जिस प्रकार का नारा वह लगाते हैं उस से काम नहीं चल सकता । यह कहना कि वियट नाम में अमेरिका दोषी है इस से अमरीका भी नाराज होता है और एशिया भी हम से नाराज होता है । पाकिस्तान से अपने रिलेशन्स पहले से ही स्ट्रेन्ड हैं, चाइना ने आक्रमण कर रखा है । परसों श्री द्विवेदी ने डिमिलिट्राइज्ड जोन के बारे में कहा था कि उस पर चाइना ने आक्रमण कर दिया है । जब लिमिटराइज्ड एरिया पर आक्रमण होता है तो उसके ऊपर हमारे कम्यूनिस्ट मित्र क्यों नहीं बोलते मैं समझता हूं कि वियटनाम के ऊपर बोलते हुए हमें देखना चाहिए कि हमारा इंटरेस्ट किस में है । अगर अमरीका के खिलाफ बोलने से होगा तो वैसा करना चाहिये और चाइना के खिलाफ बोलने से होगा तो वैसा करना चाहिये । एक रिपोर्ट है कि चाइना ने भी अपनी मिलिटरी वियट नाम में भेजी है । हम को कहना चाहिये कि चाइना को भी वहां से निकलना चाहिये और अमरीका को भी वहां से निकालना चाहिये । उस के बाद वियट नाम जो चाहे वह करें ।

इसी तरह से मैं समझता हूं कि चाइना का जो आक्रमण हमारे ऊपर हो रहा है उस से हम को डर है । ताशकन्द ऐग्रिमेन्ट से हम को यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तान का डर खत्म हो गया । पाकिस्तान साफ कहता है कि काश्मीर डिस्प्यूटेड टेरिटरी है । जिस रोज ताशकन्द ऐग्रीमेन्ट पर सिग्नेचर हुए उस की स्याही सूख भी नहीं पाई थी कि वहां के फारेन सेक्रेटरी अजीज अहमद ने कह दिया कि "वी डू नाट इन्क्लूड इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स" । 14 जनवरी और 16 जनवरी को भुट्टो कहते हैं कि काश्मीर डिस्प्यूटेड एरिया है नहीं तो हम ने 370 आर्टिकल क्यों रक्खा है ? हम यू० एन० ओ० गये थे या नहीं ? हम ने सीज फायर किया या नहीं । इस लिये यह डिस्प्यूटेड एरिया है । चाइना भारत के ऊपर आक्रमण करने की तैयारी कर रहा है और उस के पास ऐटम बम भी है जिस के विरुद्ध राष्ट्र को अपनी सुरक्षा करनी है । यह तैयारी भी इस तरह से करनी चाहिये कि एक तरफ तो फौजी तैयारी करनी चाहिये, शस्त्र का निर्माण करना चाहिये और उस के साथ साथ अन्न की वजह से जो क्रीम उत्पन्न हो गया है उस को भी शासन को ठीक करना चाहिये । खाली समाजवाद का नारा लगा कर काम नहीं चलेगा । समाजवाद का नारा लगाने से हमारा पेट भी नहीं भर सकता । हमें खाने के लिये अनाज चाहिये । आज केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश की खाद्य स्थिति की तरफ नहीं है, राजस्थान की खाद्य स्थिति की तरफ नहीं है । उस का ध्यान केरल की तरफ या वेस्ट बंगाल की तरफ जाता है क्योंकि वहां की सरकारों पर पत्थर चलते हैं और लोग अपना क्रोध प्रकट करते हैं । मैं हाउस के सामने कहना चाहता हूं कि वैसी स्थिति मध्य प्रदेश में हो रही है, और अगर इस स्थिति को सुधारा नहीं गया तो हमारे वहां भी दूसरा केरल बन जावेगा ।

श्री दाजी (इन्दौर) : करो तभी यह लोग मानेंगे ।

श्री बड़े : दाजी साहब हमारा साथ देंगे तो हम जरूर करेंगे ।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा (बकसर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद के दोनों सदनों की संयुक्त बैठक में दिये गये राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के ऊपर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव हमारे भाई श्री देशमुख ने प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिये उपस्थित हुआ हूं। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में कई एक बातें ऐसी हैं जिन का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है और उन के संबंध में मैं इस सदन का ध्यान खास तौर से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

इस समय देश के सामने सब से बड़ी समस्या खाद्य की है, गल्ले की कमी की है। इस संबंध में विरोध पक्ष की तरफ से अभी जो भाषण श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती का सदन में हुआ उस से मुझे कोई आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ। मैं इस बात को मानता हूं सारे देश के लोग मानते हैं, और मेरा ख्याल है कि विरोधी पक्ष के लोग भी मानते हैं कि आज देश में गल्ले की कमी है। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इस गल्ले की कमी को हम किस तरह से पूरा कर सकते हैं, अपने ही देश में उत्पादन बढ़ा कर के या दूसरे देशों से जिस तरह से हम गल्ला मंगवा रहे हैं उसी तरह से मंगवा कर आज लोगों में गल्ले की कमी की वजह से उत्तेजना फैल रही है, परेशानी बढ़ रही है, दिक्कतें बढ़ रही हैं, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। खास तौर से कुछ दिन पहले केरल के संबंध में इस सदन में बहस हुई। बंगाल में भी गल्ले की कमी की वजह से हालत खराब हो रही है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि देश के जितने भी सूबे हैं उन सब में करीब करीब वैसी ही हालत है। खाद्य मंत्री ने खास तौर पर कहा कि जिन को सर्प्लस स्टेट्स कहा जाता है उन के अन्दर भी अब यह कहा जाने लगा है कि उन के यहां गल्ले का अभाव है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश के अंदर अपनी कोशिशों से, अपनी मेहनत से गल्ले का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन किया जाय, इस में कोई दो राय नहीं हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुःख इस बात का है कि गत वर्ष जो राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर और उस के पहले के वर्ष भी मैं ने सरकार का ध्यान इस की तरफ आकर्षित किया था कि देश के अंदर बहुत सी ऐसी जगह हैं। मैं खास तौर पर अपने सूबे के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं और इस संबंध में मैंने एक छोटी सी योजना अपने क्षेत्र के संबंध में जो कि गंगा के किनारे पर है और जहां की भूमि बहुत उर्वरा है, सरकार के सामने रक्खी थी। वहां पर 1 लाख 35 हजार एकड़ जमीन है जिसमें सिंचाई की कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर वहां पर लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के जरिये सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जाये तो सिर्फ उस छोटे से पौकेट में कम से कम 35-36 हजार टन एक फसल में पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। मेरा जिला सरण्डस डिस्ट्रिक्ट है हमारे सूबे के अन्दर। अगर छोटी सिंचाई की योजनाओं की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया होता खास तौर से दस से पन्द्रह हजार तक ट्यूबवेल और पम्पिंग सेट जिनकी कीमत 40-45 करोड़ रुपये होती थी, अगर लगा दिये गये होते तो पिछले एक वर्ष के अन्दर जो रबी की फाप हुई है या आगे आने वाली जो खरीफ की फाप होगी मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं, जहां तक हमारे सूबे में जो गल्ले की कमी है, 13-14 लाख टन की, उसकी ही पूर्ती नहीं होती बल्कि 13-14 लाख टन और अधिक गल्ला उत्पादन एक वर्ष में करके हम दूसरे सूबों को भेज सकते थे।

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Send it to Kerala.

Shri A. P. Sharma: I would have sent it. In spite of the deficit, we have sent 5,000 tons rice to Kerala. तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिये। लेकिन दुःख इस बात का है कि जहां पर सरकार दूसरे देशों से गल्ला मंगाती है करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके वहां अपने देश के अन्दर खास तौर से 66–67 वर्ष के लिये एक खास योजना बनाने के लिये इंतजाम किया गया था और कहा गया था ...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : कमीशन नहीं मिलेगा उनको।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : मैंने अपनी कांग्रेस पार्टी की संसदीय कार्यकारिणी जो है उसमें भी इस सवाल को उठाया था और हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा था मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार और यू० पी० के लिये तो पानी ही प्राण है अगर सिंचाई की सहूलियतें वहां लोगों को दी जायें तो लोग अपनी जगह में सेल्फ साफिश्येंट हो सकेंगे, अधिक से अधिक गल्ले का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेंगे, बल्कि इतना ज्यादा बढ़ायेंगे कि अपनी जरूरत से ज्यादा हो जायेगा और वह दूसरी जगहों को भेज सकेंगे। लेकिन सरकार ने इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। बल्कि दूसरी तरफ हमारे कृषि मंत्री ने 5 सौ करोड़ रुपया का अमेरीका के साथ डील किया फार्टिलाइजर के लिये और उसको छूट दी कि वे अगले सात वर्ष तक जैसा चाहें, जिस रेट में चाहें बेच सकते हैं। फार्टिलाइजर का उत्पादन देश में होना चाहिये, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर में हो इस विवाद में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता, मैंने सीमेंट के डीकंट्रोल के प्रश्न पर बोलते हुए कहा था कि जब तक कांग्रेस पार्टी ने और देश की सरकार ने मिक्स्ड एकोनामी की पालीसी को अख्तियार किया है, उस पालिसी के मुताबिक चाहे वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर में उत्पादन बढ़ाये या पब्लिक सेक्टर में बढ़ाये, इसके झगड़े में मैं पड़ना नहीं चाहता लेकिन हमें इस बात को देखना होगा ...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चावल ज्यादा होना चाहिये कि खिचड़ी मिक्स्ड एकोनामी में:

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : वह तो जब आपकी सरकार होगी तो कैसी नीति बनायेंगे, वह हम देखेंगे। अभी तो जो नीति है उसके संबंध में मैं कह रहा हूं।

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि जहां पर उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात है, अपने देश में गल्ले पैदा करने की बात है और दूसरे देशों के ऊपर निर्भर नहीं रहने की बात है, उस के संबंध में मैं कह रहा था कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था और फर्टिलाइजर इन दोनों चीजों के बीच में हमें देखना होगा कि किसकी आवश्यकता पहले है। मैंने आगे भी यह कहा कि फर्टिलाइजर के ऊपर अगर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया और सिंचाई के कामों को नेग्लेट किया गया, उसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया

गया तो ननीजा यह होगा कि आज जो सरप्लस स्टेटस हैं और जहां सिंचाई की अधिक से अधिक व्यवस्था है वहीं पर इसका उपयोग हो सकता है और जो डेफिसिट एरिया है, जहां पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उत्पादन नहीं होगा, वह बराबर डेफिसिट ही बने रहेंगे और दूसरों की तरफ उनको बराबर देखना पड़ेगा।

इस संबंध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह है गल्ले के वितरण का सवाल। आज फूड जोन जो सूबों के स्तर पर बना हुआ है, सुधावाइज जो फूड जोन बना हुआ है उससे हो सकता है कि जहां पर गल्ला अधिक पैदा होता हो वहां के लोगों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होती हो लेकिन दूसरे क्षेत्रों के अन्दर जैसे केरल का जिक्र हुआ आज बंगाल का सवाल हमारे देश के सामने है और इसी तरह से जितने भी ऐसे सूबे हैं जहां गल्ले के उत्पादन की कमी है वहां का सवाल उत्पन्न हो सकता है। तो ऐसी हालत में हमें देखना है कि देश में जो कुछ भी हम पैदा करते हैं चाहे वह गल्ला हो या और कुछ हो उसका वितरण ठीक प्रकार से हो। अब हमारे सूबे के अन्दर मिनिरल रिसोर्सेस बहुत अधिक हैं, कोयले का उत्पादन होता है, लोहे का उत्पादन होता है अगर बिहार के लोग यह कहें कि हम माइका और कोयला दूसरे सूबों में नहीं भेज सकते है, तो यह अनुचित बात होगी। देश के अंदर जो भी चीज उत्पन्न होती है, राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि हम इक्विटेगिल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं, मैं कहना हूं कि गल्ले के इक्विटेबिल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की बात आप करते हैं, लेकिन मैं तो गल्ला पैदा करने के जो साधन हैं, गल्ला पैदा करने की जो सुविधायें हैं उनके इक्विटेबल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की बात करता हूं। अगर एक जगह ज्यादा सुविधा मिले गल्ला उत्पन्न करने के लिये और दूसरी जगह कोई सुविधा न हो तो ऐसी हालत में लोगों के बीच में एक बदअमनी फैलती है, लोगों के दिल में बेइमानी पैदा होती है और आखीर में चल कर के जो सारा भारत एक देश है उसको एकता में भी खलल पहुंचती है। अगर हम देश में एक समाज वादी व्यवस्था कायम करना चाहते है, बड़े और छोटे के बीच के भेदभाव मिटाना चाहते हैं। तो ऐसी हालत में एक सूबे और दूसरे सूबे के बीच में गल्ले के मूवमेंट के ऊपर हम रुकावट डालेंगे और दूसरे देशों से, विदेशों से हम गल्ला मंगायेंगे तो उससे लोगों में काफी गुस्सा पैदा होगा और उससे देश का हित नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने पर ज्यादा जोर नहीं दे कर के जितनी जरुरत हो उतना मंगाया जाय, लेकिन अपने देश में अधिक से अधिक गल्ला कैसे उत्पन्न किया जा सकता है इसके ऊपर काफी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं दूसरी बात योजना के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। योजना के हमारे उपाध्यक्ष साहब अभी हमारे मंत्री हो गये हैं, हमारी पार्टी से हमारी सरकार के . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : उनकी खुद की योजना तो पूरी हो गई, देश की होगी या नहीं कौन जनता है ?

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : यह जो योजनायें बन रही हैं, इनमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिए। लोगों के मस्तिष्क में, लोगों के दिमागों के समझ में आना चाहिये कि यह योजनायें जो हैं वह दिल्ली या पटना या कलकत्ता या मद्रास या बम्बई के लिये नहीं बनायी जाती हैं, योजनायें गावों के लिये बनाई जाती है, जिलों के लिये बनाई जाती हैं और इस तरह

[श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा]

बनानी चाहिये जिससे कि जो मध्यम वर्ग के जो लोग हैं, जो किसान हैं, जो मजदूर हैं, वह लोग महसूस कर सकें कि यह हमारी उन्नति के लिये योजना बनी है और उनको उन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज जो योजनायें बनती हैं, हो सकता है कि योजना बनाने वाले लोगों का दिमाग बिलकुल साफ हो, उनकी इच्छाएं बहुत बड़ी बड़ी हों, लेकिन जो योजना को कार्यान्वित करने वाले लोग हैं जो नौकरशाही है, वह योजनाओं को बिलकुल विफल बनाती चली जा रही है। आज ब्लाकों के अन्दर क्या हालत है? पंचायतों के अन्दर क्या हालत है? इस बात को देखते हुए हमें यह सोचना होगा कि हमारी योजना ऐसी होनी चाहिये जो सेक्टर ओरियेंटेड योजना हो, जो फार्मर ओरियेंटेड योजना हो और जिस योजना से लोगों को फायदा हो सके।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में यह दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे देश के अंदर एक तरफ तो हमने जितने भी उद्योग हैं उनको पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाने का निर्णय किया है, अधिक से अधिक आगे चल कर के शायद हमारा ख्याल है कि हम देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर ही रखेंगे, प्राईवेट सेक्टर नहीं रखेंगे लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर एक तरफ तो बढ़ता जा रहा है दूसरी तरफ जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में श्रम नीति बरती जाती है वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर से भी बहुत खराब है। दुनिया के बड़े बड़े झगड़े पंचायतों के जरिये तय किये जा सकते हैं और दो देशों के बीच में झगड़े पंचायत के जरिये तय किये जा सकते हैं लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योगों में खास तौर से जो सरकार के मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं जिनको डिपार्टमेंटली मैनेज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज कहते हैं, जैसे रेलवे है, पी० एंड० टी० है डिफेंस इत्यादि हैं इनमें आज तक पिछले अठारह वर्षों से एक मत से सभी पार्टियों की तरफ से, सभी मजदूर दलों को एक राय से मांग करने के बाद भी मजदूर और मालिक का झगड़ा पब्लिक सेक्टर में पंचायतों के जरिये तय किया जाये, इसके लिये मजदूरों को पंचायत नहीं मिल सकी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री अ० प्र० शर्मा : एक मिनट और लूंगा। कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। कीमतों को कम करने की आज बढ़ रही हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि कीमतें कोशिश करने के बाद भी बढ़ रही है। अभी हाल में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों का सवाल आया था। देश में कर्मचारियों के अलावा आम जनता के सामने भी मंहगाई का सवाल है और यह कहा जाता है कि थोड़े से रुपयों का मंहगाई भत्ता देने से लोगों की जो मांग है वह पूरी नहीं होती है, लोगों की जो आशाएं हैं वह पूरी नहीं होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या आज से चार वर्ष पहले से ही राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस ने रेलवे में राष्ट्रीय रेलवे मजदूर संघ की तरफ से और दूसरी जो पार्टियां और मजदूर संगठन चलते हैं उन की तरफ से क्या यह मांग नहीं की गई सरकार के सामने कि मजदूरों को श्रमिकों को रुपयों की शकल में मंहगाई भत्ता न दे कर जो जीवनोपयोगी चीजें हैं, एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज ऑफ लाइफ जिन्हें कहते हैं जिन में चावल है, गेहूं है, नमक है, चीनी है, तेल है, खाने पीने की चीजें है और कपड़ा है इन तमाम चीजों को सस्ते दर पर श्रमिकों को मुहैया किया जाय? लेकिन सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं किया और आज दुःख के साथ फिर कहना पड़ता है कि सुबाई सरकारों के दबाव में आकर

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के असर में आ कर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जो सेकेंड पे कमीशन की सिफारिशों को स्वीकार किया था, दास कमीशन की सिफारिश जो कि मंहगाई भत्ता देने के बारे में थी उस को पूरा पूरा स्वीकार नहीं किया था लेकिन सेकेंड पे कमीशन जिसे कहते है उस को स्वीकार किया था और उस के मुताबिक कर्मचारियों को जो मंहगाई भत्ता देना था उस में भी युनीलेटरल, एक तरफा फैसला कर लिया और अपनी तरफ से उन के मंहगाई भत्ते में कमी की और नतीजा क्या हुआ? आज 25 करोड़ रुपया कर्मचारियों को देने के बाद भी सरकार ने लिया क्या लोगों से? असंतोष लिया। सरकार ने असंतोष खरीदा 25 करोड़ रुपया अपने कर्मचारियों को दे कर। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब कभी भी ऐसा मौका आता है तो सरकार को मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधियों से बात करनी चाहिए। पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों से बात करनी चाहिए। और एक ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिए जिस से कि लोगों के बीच में संतोष हो, देश में संतोष हो। नहीं तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नतीजा यह होगा कि जो हमारी विरोधी पार्टियों में हमारे भाई बैठे हुए है, उन का काम और तेजी से आगे बढ़ेगा।

गल्ती की कमी होती है तो उस के लिये आन्दोलन होता है। सरकार की तरफ से जब गल्ती होती है तो मैं उस की निन्दा करता हूं। मैं उन आदमियों में से हूं कि सरकार में होते हुए भी अगर सरकार कोई गल्ती करती है तो मैं उस की निन्दा करता हूं। सरकार को कभी भी अपना धैर्य नहीं खोना चाहिए। जैसा कि बंगाल में अभी हुआ या और जगह हुआ, मैं इन बातों का समर्थन करने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूं लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं कहता हूं कि जो खाद्यान्न का सवाल है या जो मंहगाई का सवाल है और जो भी राष्ट्रीय सवाल है वह पार्टियों का सवाल बना कर उस से नाजायज फायदा उठाने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए। लोगों का शोषण नहीं करना चाहिए। देश में संतोष और शांति का वातावरण कायम करने और देश किसी तरह से उन्नति के रास्ते पर चल सके इस के लिए देखना सभी दलों का काम है। यह कोई एक विशेष पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। चूंकि सरकार को काम चलाना पड़ता है लेकिन जैसे और राष्ट्रीय सवाल है जैसे पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध का सवाल था सभी लोगों ने मिल कर सहयोग किया तो हम उस में जीते। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह जो सुझाव मैं ने आप के जरिए और सदन के जरिए, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर बोलते हुए सरकार के सामने रखे हैं, सरकार उन पर गौर करेगी और इस बात की कोशिश करेगी कि यह जो परेशानी में लोगों को उकसाने है झगड़ा करने के लिये उन के उकसाने में न पड़ कर सरकार शान्त ढंग से इस बात को तय करने की कोशिश करेगी तभी हमारे देश की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सकता है।

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, "With an aristocratic face fraught with sweetness and charm, such is the woman. Deadened shyness and in addition a shining intelligence radiating from all her features. Indira Gandhi is the very type of the Hindu woman, standing in the background and yet firm".

"We come here to one of the greatest experiences of history. It is easy to be a woman wielding power and being a queen. But it is difficult to be a woman at the head of a State and having to reckon with Parliament. What will Mrs. Gandhi do? I bet that she will not be uneasy. She will win men over and the game will be played."

"I have the intuition that Nehru's daughter, Mrs. Gandhi will be greater than Nehru in her sphere. And I have another intuition. While politicians have failed in the Kashmir problem,

[Shri Manoharan]

Mrs. Indira Gandhi will solve to the amazement of the world, thus teaching the UNO a lesson."

"To judge by her photographs, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has an iron will, an insuperable trust in herself, not because she is Nehru's daughter, but by all she holds in herself."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this is not my opinion . This poetic encomium comes from a Mauritius poet, Mr. Malcolm DeChazal. I simply quote this, not with a view to flatter her, but with a positive view to tell her that she should not fall a prey to flattery and adulation and she should not allow herself to be dominated by insidious pressures exerted by frustrated politicians around her.

As our great President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, has rightly pointed out, when he said:

> "Members of Parliament, a new Government has come into power led by one you all know and who belongs to the younger generation of freedom fighters."

I know, there are people around her who may not relish her becoming the Prime Minister of the country. I request the remnants of that order to condition if not curb their frustrated and disillusioned thoughts.

I hope that the dynamism which is a preregative or monopoly right of the younger generation will guide her to the appointed goal, that being the nationalisation of industries, socialisation of the means of production and equal distribution and the elimination of the economic disparity from society.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: What a pity she is absent!

Shri Manoharan: That is invariably the case; I do not understand why.

Sir, at the outset I must say that I am thoroughly disappointed by the President's Address which has failed to mention anything about the language issue which has been hanging in the air for the past 18 years or more. It cannot be forgotten what happened about the same time in the last year when this nation witnessed a tragedy of tremendous importance and the culmination of sacrifice that the nation witnessed in the form of selfless immolation. I request the Prime Minister that she should understand this issue and its magnitude. Last year about 150 of our people were killed and shot like dogs by the administration in the Madras State Unless and until this language issue engages the attention of the Government, unless and until the national languages enshrined in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are given equal right of parity, unless and until the national languages enshrined in the Constitution are given equal play in Parliament, nobody can say that the language issue is settled and solved. My only request to the Prime Minister today is to remember the blood of our martyrs.

The second issue which I want to touch upon today is the food problem in the country. Much has been said about what is going on in Kerala. The majority of Members from Kerala have explained the position very clearly.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You are also from Kerala.

An hon. Member: He is from Madras.

Shri Manoharan: They think they can feed the people through statistics, through facts and figures. What is expected is not given and what is not expected is showered upon by these ruling Party people. This seems to be the basic quality of the democratic socialists of this administration. Today, in the morning, also Shrimati Renu Chakravartty explained very clearly that we demand food but what is given is nothing but bullets. This attitude should be changed especially when Shrimati Indira Gandhi is in power.

On this occasion, I want to draw the attention of this House to the act of stupidity to the core and the absurdity of the highest order of the then Governor, Mr. A. P. Jain who offered his resignation when Kerala was in test and tension, trouble and turmoil. He offered his resigation and he offered his explanation also. He said that he wanted to work for Shrimati Indira Gandhi's election. No where, in no country, we can find such an idiotic parallel and, I think, it was a clear case of a gross abuse of an exalted gubernatorial position. His was a breach of trust and an utter irresponsibility. His was a misbehaviour and a mismanagement. Hence, Mr. Deputy Speaker, drastic action is called for. What sort of an action? One of the leading journals of the country has suggested impeachment, if necessary. But my request to you and through you to the Government is that such men who play with the misery of people, with the trials and tribulations of the people, should be debarred from public life. Further, in this connection, I think. . .

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He is going to get a lift. Do you know it?

Shri Manoharan: That is understandable in the ruling Party. ...

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): That is the greatest punishment, getting a lift as a Minister..... (*Interruption*).

Shri Manoharan: Why should that at all be? Why have the Governorship at all. It involves heavy expenditure. We have been telling our country—that is the stand of our Party also—that the Governorship should be abolished. What purpose is being served except the interests of frustrated politicians of the ruling Party? Therefore, I request the Prime Minister to consider this also.

Utilising this opportunity, I want to draw the attention of the Prime Minister, in particular, to a memorandum submitted by 11 Members of Parliament against Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, the then Finance Minister, to the President. I do not know what has happened to that memorandum. Nothing has so far happened. The argument may be given that Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari has already resigned. But the resignation of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari can never be taken as an answer to our memorandum. Therefore, I request the Prime Minister to see that a judicial inquiry is instituted under the presidentship of no less a person than the Chief Justice of India, Mr. Gajendragadkar. I hope the Prime Minister will do that because in order to ensure confidence, in order to instil a good decency in the public life, this requirement is to be undertaken. Sir, in the beginning, we thought that Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari resigned because of our memorandum. That was the genuine feeling of the country also. But now a third element has been introduced and it demands a full share for the resignation of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The caravan goes on.

Shri Manoharan: My attention has been drawn to an article written in one of the leading literary journals in Tamilnad. The name of the journal is *Kalaimagal*, the Goddess of Art. I think Members from Madras State will subscribe to my view that this journal is noted for its integrity, circulation and its quality and standard. I would not have cared much had it been a yellow journal. But it is the journal of importance which is being read by thousands and thousands of people, especially intelligent section as well as intellectual section. The article was written by one Shri K. Srinivasan who is also a responsible man. I was told, of course, very recently, that Shri Srinivasan is the Parliament Correspondent representing the *Indian Express*. He contributed that article in that journal and the significance of the articel is its definiteness, assertion and positiveness. Therefore, I want to read that article to you, Sir,

[Shri Manoharan]

and I hope that will be conveyed to the Home Minister for proper and immediate action. Again, it is really a sorrowful thing that our Home Minister is not present here.

Now, with your permission, Sir, I would like to quote that article.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not the entire article. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : बोलिये, बोलिये । तमिल भी राष्ट्रीय भाषा है ।

Shri Manoharan: I will give the translation. I think, I can translate it simultaneously also.

"Sadarnamagave Shri T. T. Kekkum, Shri C. Subramaniathukkum idaiyekooda adhika abhiprayabhedam urduenbathu prabalam."

In English it means:

"It is well-known that even ordinarily between Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari and Mr. C. Subramaniam, there is difference of opinion."

"Unavupporulgal Sambardamaga Sarkar ekabhoga vartakattaikkaiyalavendum enru Shri T. T. K. chollivandathai Shri C. Subramaniam madaimudalil sadhyam anru enru ethirthurikkirar."

It means:

"Mr. C. Subramaniam has been opposing Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari's view of State monopoly procurement as practically impossible."

Then, it says:

"Thitta kkammirronkooda Shri T. T. Keyudan Modierukkirathu."

"Even the Planning Commission has clashed with Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari."

Further, it says:

Aanal irandu chennai mardirkalidarye erpatta Abhiprayabhedam Karanamaga, rejeenaama cheyyum alvakku nilamai omutriyirukkathu."

"But the difference of opinion between these two Madras Ministers in the Cabinet would not have created a condition necessitating Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari to offer his resignation."

And the article goes on to say:

"Nerukkadi Adhikarippathurku Karanakhoothar Ulthurai Mandiri Shri Nandatham. Yeppadi?"

"The responsible man aggravating the situation resulting in the resignation of Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari was Mr. Nanda and Nanda alone."

श्री राजसेवक यादव : यह बहुत गम्भीर आरोप है । नन्दा जी को यहां रह कर उसका जवाब देना चाहिए ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is a serious charge against the Home Minister. It is proper that he should be here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for the Government to see.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: So much was said about the Home Ministry, the D.I.R., the Emergency and all that. Where is the Home Minister? (*Interruption*).

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): I rise on a point of order....

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Let him first quote the rule.

Some hon. Members: Under what rule?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the rule?

Shri Radhelal Vyas: It is a general rule that whenever personal charges are to be made against a Member, previous notice should be given to the Chair as well as to the Government. Here, the Member is making charges.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: The previous notice must be given to the Chair as well as to the Government. They are personal charges....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is in his official capacity. It is not a personal charge..... (*Interruption*)

Shri Manoharan: The only thing you can do is to give direction to the Government that the Home Minister should come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is for the Government to reply. They will reply.

Shri Manoharan: Let me finish the article. Then, it says:

"Dehliyil pala Vadakkathiya mandirigal Anradam cheyyum Aluvalgal sambandamagakkooda Josyam ketkirargal."

"In Delhi, the north Indian Ministers are consulting astrologers even for day-to-day affairs."

15 hrs.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Again, on a point of order. I would invite your attention to rule 353, which reads thus:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

The words are 'against any person'; the term 'person' includes as Minister also; it does not exclude a Minister. Further the words are 'No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made'.

Shri Manoharan: I am not making any allegation of an incriminatory nature. I am not making any charges against anyone. I am simply quoting the journal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government are there to reply.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh (Parbhani): The point of order is about whether the attendance of the Minister is necessary. The reply is that unless there is adverse notice, the Home Minister's presence is not necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Government are present here. They can take notice of this and then reply.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: The objection raised is only to the absence of the Home Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only referring to an article published in a journal from Madras.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the article published in this journal sponsored by the DMK? Has it been written by a person belonging to the DMK? It speaks of North Indian Ministers and South Indian Ministers. But I would submit that the Ministers are Indian Ministers; there is no question of north or south in this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are all Ministers representing Government. Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is a Member of this House.

Shri Manoharan: This is not a DMK journal; this has no politics at all.

Then the article goes on to say:

"Ulthurai Mandiri Nandavukku Shri Haveliram enbavar josyer".

It says that Mr. Haveli Ram is Mr. Nanda's astrologer. I do not know who this Mr. Haveli Ram is I do not know whether my hon. friend Shri Sanjiva Reddy has one.

The Minister of Transport, Aviation, Shipping and Tourism (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): The hon. Member is my astrologer.

Shri Manoharan: The article further says:

"Ivarudaiya pillai Shri Chamanlal etrumati irakkumatitthozilil eedupattavar."

It says that his son Mr. Chamanlal is engaged in export-import trade.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that will do. The hon. Member need not read out the entire article.

Shri Manoharan: I am just finishing it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): May I rise on a point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the rule that has been infringed?

Shri Kapur Singh: It is rule 41?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is that rule?

Shri Kapur Singh: Please give me the book, and I shall tell you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him show me the rule. I shall hear him afterwards.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): On a point of order. Rule 352 says:

"A member while speaking shall not—

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;".

Shri Daji: There is no high authority involved here. That refers to High Court judges.

Shri Manoharan: The article further goes on to say:

"Iranilirinthu ularunda pazhangalai irakkumadi seyya evarukkukkoduthirunda anumadiyaidduesh-prajoyanappaduthi, evar iranil shara kai vangi, avatrai angirunthe americavaipponra nadukalukkuchchattavirodhamaha etrumati seythiruppathai iranil ulla indiaththoothar, munnal India vimanappadaiththalapati, airmashal engineer India sarkarukkuththieryapaduthinar. Adupatri erpatta vicharaniayal, Shri chamanlal orukodirupai kallappanam vaithiruppadakakum shumar ezhupathu laksham rupai anniyachchelavaniyai basmeekaram seythiruppadakakum theriyavandadu".

Now, let me give the English translation. It is as follows:

"In Delhi, the North Indian Ministers are consulting astrologers even for day-to-day affairs. Mr. Haveli Ram is Mr. Nanda's astrologer. His son Mr. Chaman lal engaged in export-import trade. He had misused his import licence of dry fruits."

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn by our Ambassador in Iran, and the ex-Air Marshal Mr. Engineer that Mr. Chamanlal, instead of importing dry fruits to India, was sending them illegally from Iran to America and other countries. The conducted inquiry revealed that Mr. Chamanlal was in possession of Rs. 1 crore worth of unaccountable money and Rs. 70 lakhs of foreign exchange was swallowed by him. When this matter was brought to T. T. K's notice, he ordered for legal action.'

'Now comes an interesting stage. Mr. Nanda attempted to suppress the case against Mr. Chamnalal. Failing in his endeavour Mr. Nanda wanted Mr. T. T. K. should treat that Mr.

Chamanlal had declared his unaccountable money voluntarily. By doing so Chamanlal could be helped in escaping with 60 per cent of money. This request also was turned down.

Mr. Nanda was infuriated at this. Immediately Mr. Nanda instigated those people who were affected by TTK's financial measures to shout against him. It is noted with interest nere, that the memorandum submitted against TTK was adequately backed up by Shanti Prasad Jain, Tata and Birla Group.

It is said that even the facts and figures in the case lodged against TTK were divulged through Mr. Nanda."

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Where is Shri Nanda? Let us hear what he has to say on this.

Shri Bade: The hon. Member has said that the memorandum against Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was backed up by Messrs. Sahu Jain & Co. That is wrong, for I was also a signatory to that memorandum.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: Some Hon. Members had submitted the memorandum. Is it proper then to say that this was drafted by the Home Minister? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything that is said here will go to the notice of Government and the hon. Minister, and they will reply.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): This is a serious charge to make. The hon. Member says that everything went from Shri Nanda.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is quoting from an article in a journal published from Madras.

Shri Manoharan: So far as I am concerned, I have got very great admiration for Shri Nanda himself, because it was our Home Minister Shri Nanda who came once here and declared categorially that within two years' time he would eliminate corruption. Though corruption is on the increase, I shall have to admire the noble sentiments expressed by him.

Shri A. P. Sharma: On a point of order. I would invite your attention to rule 351 (5), which says:

> "A member while speaking shall not—
>
> (v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms;"

In the light of this rule; I would like to know whether what has been said does not amount to making allegations against the Home Minister and other persons concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are all Ministers responsible to the House. Government are represented here and they will reply. Why should the hon. Member be worried?

Shri Kapur Singh: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the rule that has been infringed?

Shri Kapur Singh: I rise on a point of order under rule 353 of the Rules of Procedure. This rule lays down:

> "No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker..... ". (*Interruptions*).

Let me explain myself. I have a right to explain myself. The hon. Member has referred to the astrologer of the Home Minister by name. He has further alleged that his son, whose name has also been given, Mr. Chamanlal, I presume....

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Mr. Chamanlal is the son of Mr. Haveli Ram.

Shri Kapur Singh:....is engaged in certain activities in which he can derive pecuniary advantages from the influence of the Home Minister. This is a charge of an incriminatory nature against a person who is not here to answer back, and about which no intimation has been given to you under rule 353.

An hon. Member: Is he the hon. Member's astrologer also?

Shri Kapur Singh: Let me finish what I have to say. I do not regard my hon. friend as the Deputy-Speaker; I want a ruling from the Chair, not from my hon. friend.

On this, I want a ruling from you, Sir, whether such a charge against Mr. Haveli Ram and his son Mr. Chamanlal can be made here on the floor of this House in the circumstances in which it has been made here, without complying with the requirements laid down in rule 353?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to speak on the point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I not want to hear other hon. Members on this.

Shri Bade: I have also a point of order and it is this.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think he has made any incriminatory statements.

Shri Bade: ....I shall support the point of order this way. He has said that the memorandum was backed up by Messrs. Jain & Co. I may point out that that is not correct, because I am also a signatory to that memorandum.

Shri Kapur Singh: It has been said that Shri Nanda, the Home Minister, has an astrologer to whom he is obliged for the prognostication of the future. It has further been alleged that his son does some sort of business in which he can derive pecuniary advantages because of the influence of Shri Nanda. I would like to know what can be more incriminatory or defamatory than this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had ordered the inquiry.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is about Mr. Chamanlal, son of Mr. Haveli Ram, that I am talking. They are not here to defend themselves.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : चमनलाल, हवेली राम, नन्दा, टी० टी० के० चारों चतुरगुट - इन सब को लेकर कोई एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये ।

Shri Manoharan: I have no axe to grind against Shri Nanda. On the other hand, I have my own admiration for him because he came out openly and made a statement that within two years he would eliminate corruption and all that, though corruption is on the increase. I appreciate those noble sentiments expressed by Shri Nanda. Throughout this article, an attempt has been made to destroy the image, if any, that Shri Nanda has. This matter should be looked into by our Prime Minister, because Shri Nanda is fully armed with the Defence of India Rules and all that. Therefore, the Prime Minister should see that something is done. Otherwise, the Home Minister who is now controlling the law and order situation will take the law into his own hands and do something extraordinary. I would request you also to give instruction to the Prime Minister to see that something is done. Otherwise, I doubt very much whether this country has any salvation at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your time is up.

Shri Manoharan: I must have 30 minutes.

The next point I want to deal with is the DIR and the emergency. I think even noble-minded, sober-minded Congressmen would justify the continuance of the emergency and the so-called Defence of India

Rules. Repeatedly I have been saying that the Defence of India Rules are meant for the defence of the Congress Party. Specially after the Tashkent Declaration, which our late lamented Prime Minister signed—he had gone to Tashkent and did not return alive—specially after that Declaration, if the Congress Party, the ruling Party, has got an iota of genuine consideration and respect for the late Prime Minister, it should see that the emergency is lifted and the DIR scrapped.

Another point. In the President's Address, no mention has been made about the Salem steel plant. Luckily, our Sanjiva Reddy is not in the Ministry now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is very much in the Cabinet.

Shri Manoharan: Very recently I read a press report saying that Shri Venkataraman, Labour Minister of Madras, had gone to Japan. A Japanese team has certified the feasibility of the Salem plant whereas our ex-Minister, Sanjiva Reddy, said it was not feasible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is a Minister. You are making a wrong statement.

Shri Manoharan: This news item has created in us a sense of despair. The report states:

> "It is expected that the feasibility report of the Japanese mission which undertook the study of the project will be presented to the Madras Minister during his stay here. Although the report as concluded that the project is feasible, whether Japanese assistance will be forthcoming in setting up the project is quite another matter. There is a certain hesitation to get involved in the project and the reason behind this seems to be fears about political and economic stability in India, particularly India's ability to pay."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Manoharan: What all right?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your time is up.

Shri Manoharan: This is the news that has appeared. I must say that I am thoroughly disappointed that no mention has been made in the President's Address about the Salem plant. I hope the Prime Minister will do something about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Your party's time is over.

Shri Manoharan: Please give me ten minutes more.

So far as the language issue is concerned, we appreciate the stand of our Prime Minister. Where our Home Minister, Shri Nanda failed, where our late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Shastri, failed, Indira Gandhi succeeded as Information and Broadcasting Minister because she came to Tamil Nad at that time and tried to assuage the feelings of the people of Tamil Nad. I still remember what she said at that time. She had said: 'If the language issue projects itself in such a way, I think rethinking is needed'. With this dynamism in her, I think our Prime Minister can find a solution immediately. She is quite capable of finding that.

Regarding the food situation, I reiterate my demand that Shri A. P. Jain, ex-Governor, should be debarred from public life. I would request you also to convey this to the Prime Minister. On behalf of my party, I request our Prime Minister to see that governership is once and for all abolished. A judicial inquiry should be conducted under the chairmanship of no less a person than the Chief Justice of India, Shri Gajendragadkar into the charges contained in the memorandum by 11 Members of Parliament whose responsibility is well known.

Shri Daji: Inspired by Tata and Birla—you said.

Shri Manoharan: That is the allegation.

I have also referred to the article in *Kalai Bagal* regarding astrologer Haveli Ram's son's business. I request to instruct the Prime Minister to see that another inquiry is conducted to go into that matter. I conclude by thanking you for the patience and consideration shown to me.

Shri A. K. Sen (Calcutta North West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to support this Motion. While I do so, I am aware of the indications given by our President of many of the achievements which have been to the credit of the Government; at the same time, I feel it my duty to point out certain things which possibly require more urgent consideration not only of Government but also of Parliament and the country.

The President has rightly stressed the food situation and has said in his Address that efforts would be made for improving production of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities and also for improving the techniques of production by better use of better fertilisers and better seeds. At the same time, I have a feeling that not enough has been done or is going to be done about utilisation of wastes and the production of compost manures which can be had in very large quantities if efforts towards that direction are made.

I know myself how the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been improving the techniques of utilisation of wastes and other forms of compost which are valuable so far as their utility as manures is concerned. While we think of importing large quantities of chemical fertilisers and also producing them in enhanced quantities in this country, we have not done enough to utilise the indigenous sources of manures and fertilizers, though they may be in abundant supply everywhere in the village. These wastes are used for nothing; all the other things which can go to make valuable composts are going waste. I would, therefore, draw the attention of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and of the Government to the urgent problem of utilisation of our wastages and composts.

We have always been thinking in terms of imports and talking about what we intend to do about increasing our food production. I have a feeling—I think the country has a feeling and there is good reason to suppose that it is not mistaken in that feeling—that because of this stress on imports, we have not done enough for improving our production. If every year we depend on these large imports—and we are assured of them—not enough attention is given towards adequately increasing indigenous production. It is an evil which goes round and round and finds us in what we may say self-imposed limitations. We do not think of improving production as much as we can and we do not devote enough attention towards distribution. The Food Corporation was set up for the purpose of regulating the distribution side of food. It is well known that there is not all that scarcity as one would imagine there is. The scarcity occurs because those who are in charge of distribution have an advantage in bottling up supplies. The rice mills are not controlled, they are not watched, and those who are engaged in the trade of distribution are not regulated either. The Food Corporation, which was set up for this purpose, unfortunately has gone into other fields. I understand that they are now busy sorting out and grading rice, instead of trying to study the problems of distribution and bringing the necessary impact of this whole problem of distribution and the bottleneck that occurs there.

We are faced with this grave problem of our balance of payments, of the slackening in our industrial production, of the stagnation which is arising in our export trade. In one word, the entire economic outlook has been rather grim and, if I may use the expression, bleak. The external value of the rupee has depreciated beyond all

possible limits. The balance of payment has been becoming more and more adverse every year. Our experts have not been looking up, though about two years ago they were faring not so badly. What is the reason behind all this? Why should this country be facing this depression in its industry, in its agriculture and in its exports. I think serious thinking is necessary for this purpose.

Only the other day I was reading about the great revival which was witnessed in Spain since 1956. Spain was not a very advanced country. Its politics is ridden by an outworn dictatorship and its civil service is far from being efficient or honest, and yet due to the efforts of one or two men who initiated bold policies in the matter of setting up industries, attracting foreign investment and giving the necessary incentives to indigenous production and investment and accelerating the pace of saving, Spain has witnessed such a great revolution during the last six years.

We may also think of Japan, West Germany and a few other countries, leaving aside the great revival which we have seen in Eastern Europe, in the erstwhile agricultural countries like Bulgaria and Rumania. West Germany was devastated, completely shaken and broken up after the war. I remember that when I went in 1951 to Germany, first time after the war, I was so amazed to see to what straits it had been reduced. Its factories were reduced to ashes. Very little was witnessed anywhere by way of reminding one of the old Germany. When I went there again in 1956 I remember the terrific change which I saw which had come in West Germany. The change that had come about in five years was staggering. Since 1956 the rate of growth and the rate of development has been more remarkable.

It is the same in Japan. One would recollect that three-fourths of Tokyo was destroyed by the bombing of the American Air Force. Most of Japanese industry was completely destroyed, her shipyards were completely demolished, and yet today her rate of development is possibly the highest in the world, and her revival has been a lesson in history. It shows how the united will of a disciplined nation can overcome every obstacle. It is not necessary to have great leaders. What is necessary is united will, efficient administration and imaginative policies. If we have all these three, I have no doubt that this depression which is facing us today and is seeking to destroy all our progress will be a thing of the past.

While we are thinking of our internal conditions in terms of the economy, one is reminded of a fact which has been referred to by so many hon. speakers, and that fact is administration under a state of emergency. The emergency was proclaimed when the Chinese attacked us in October-November, 1962, and if I am not very much mistaken, the proclamation was issued in the first week of November, either on the 7th or a little earlier than that. The Chinese army had broken through the Sela pass and was threatening to capture the foothills, and we were really facing one of the greatest dangers that threatened us since independence. That was in October-November, 1962. This is 1966 February, more than three years since then. In the meantime we had certainly to contend with another serious threat coming from Pakistan, which was certainly acting in collusion with China. So long as the Pakistani menace was threatening us, I do not think there was any voice heard either in Parliament or outside suggesting that the emergency should be withdrawn, but since the memorable agreement signed in Tashkent by our late Prime Minister and the change in climate which has followed, one has begun to doubt the wisdom of continuing any further this emergency. Do we really need the emergency powers to overcome the obstacles which are facing us today? Are the difficulties of an external nature or are the dangers of an internal

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nature of such a magnitude to justify either imposition or the continuance of emergency measures?

This country believe in a democratic form of government, in having a limited government, a government which listens to the voice of Parliament and of the people expressed by Parliament, and a system of government which frowns at excessive powers being utilised or exercised by the executive. We do not concede extravagant powers to the executive for a very good reason, because extravagant powers have a tendency to corrupt those who use them,—this has been the lesson of history—not because they have in fact been misused on many occasions. Even though the occasions have not been many since the emergency has been imposed, some instances have occurred. One of them has been noticed very recently in a judgment delivered by the hon. Chief Justice of India. Only the other day I was in court myself, and the words which fell from him would be a reminder to all executive authorities who want to appropriate powers and misuse them. He said that in the guise of emergency if these powers are utilised with an ulterior motive, then the basic values on which our democratic way of life rests would be completely destroyed.

I feel that this Parliament and people are behind the Government in their efforts to develop the country, to bring about a state of society and an economy which would give affluence to the common men . . .

Shri Kapur Singh: Not the people.

Shri A. K. Sen: ....and rid him of hunger, want and poverty. All measures necessary for the purpose of bringing about that state of society would be readily supported here and outside, and for that purpose I am not yet convinced that the emergency powers are any longer necessary.

We have the Essential Commodities Act to regulate the trade in essential commodities. We have the Preventive Detention Act for the purpose of arresting and keeping in detention those who work against the interests of the government either as espionage agents or otherwise.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You mean interests of the government or country?

Shri A. K. Sen: Of the country. Interests of the government is a different thing. I meant the interests of the country.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Why do you want to correct him?

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Nath Pai had no doubt as to what I meant.

Therefore, I have no doubt that the country's feeling really is concerned about the continuance of the emergency any longer. A time comes when one likes to feel that he is again free; one likes to breathe freely and one likes to feel that the executive works only in accordance with the laws and rules. That is why soon after the war in England the defence of the Realm Act was revoked. Even here the DIR rules were withdrawn after the emergency in 1945. The government has to satisfy the people and the Parliament that the urgency is such that we must have the DIR continued longer and that really such an emergency exists. The prolongation of measures like the DIR do take away a good deal from our liberty and it gives authority to the government and all officers to interfere much more with the daily routine of life, with our property and with our liberties more than the Constitution concedes to the government. Such powers are to be exercised only so long as the country feels, the parliament feels that they are necessary to maintain the very basis on which we rest. That basis may be threatened, I concede: when there is external

danger or internal danger of such a nature, these measures are necessary.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Parliament has no feeling outside that of the Ministers.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not merely the Opposition which has expressed its doubts about the necessity of continuing the emergency. Many persons on our side, many leaders of public opinion, many professional people and many people who are not in politics have expressed their views quite frankly that these emergency measures must come to an end.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उनको राज नहीं चलाना है, राज चलाना है ट्रेजरी बैंच को ।

Shri A. K. Sen: Administration has to be run according to ordinary laws.

Shri Ranga: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not wish to interrupt my hon. friend unnecessarily.... (*Interruptions*) But none of the Cabinet Ministers is here.... (*Interruptions*). I am told that there is one Cabinet Minister who is disguising himself in the back benches. Even when a prominent Member of their own party speaks, there are no Ministers here in the front benches.

Shri Daji: The Speaker has again and again pointed out that the debate on the President's Address must be attended by all the Ministers. After all to whom are we to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Three Ministers are there.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very happy to see a reference to our foreign policy and its success being mentioned in the Address. May I take this opportunity of congratulating our Foreign Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh. I have seen what remarkable impression he has left in the U.N. and with his quiet but firm manners he has carried on his burden with exemplary skill and ability. We have noticed sometimes unfair criticism being levelled against the way in which our foreign relations are conducted but having been outside myself in the recent months, I have seen what tremendous impression has been created by the way our relations had been conducted inside the country and outside culminating in the Tashkent agreement. I can assure the House that we have created several excellent impressions outside. First of all; the world believes our peaceful intentions; secondly the world knows our democratic way of life and respect for liberty. Thirdly, the world sympathises with our endeavour to create a better society and a more egalitarian society based on justice, political and economic. And fourthly the world knows that we are against military pacts and that we are against colonialism in every form and shape and that wherever there is the threat of colonialism and racism our weight whatever it may be worth would always be put on the side of the oppressed. These are matters of no mean consequence and our respect in the world has not diminished. I told Sardar Swaran Singh on my return that I felt very happy and I thought so well of him and that I find by his quiet manners he has won so many friends outside. I am very glad he happens to be here because I did not inform him that I was going to make a reference to him; it is only a coincidence which draws him here when I take the first opportunity as an independent Member of Parliament, torn away from the Treasury Benches.... (*Interruptions*) to speak on this matter.

I want to add one word before I resume my seat and that is about Rhodesia. I had the good fortune to represent our government and the Prime Minister at the Lagos conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers which was convened under the chairmanship of the late Prime Minister of Nigeria and our good friend, Sir Abubaka. Unfortunately he is no more. There we spoke quite strongly as to what we thought of the sanctions which were imposed by England. We expressed our grave

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doubts that these sanctions alone were going to bring down the rebel regime in Rhodesia and that something more would be necessary. May I remind Sardar Swaran Singh what he told me about the attitude we have to take just the night before I left, on the night he left for Tashkent; he should live up to that and keep on continuing this strong attitude that India must exert to see that this white racialism in Rhodesia is destroyed as quickly as possible with all the measures at our command and to impress the U.K. Government. I remember how glibly Mr. Wilson talked when he said he was absolutely sure that sanctions were going to bring to their knees the government of Ian Smith within a matter of weeks. Many weeks have passed and they have not come to their knees. On the contrary they are proclaiming now, I indicated this then—that they would contravene this so called oil sanctions and other sanctions with the active connivance of the Portuguese and South Africans. That danger still remains. I have no doubt that Sardar Swaran Singh and our government would do their utmost to see that India plays as important role in the ending of the last vestige of colonialism in Africa as it did in the ending of colonialism in Asia.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I regret to say that the Address of the President this year is not only not enough to put heart into those engaged in the arduous task of uplifting this country from the stagnation in which it finds itself enmeshed but is not enough even to console anybody. It is typically a lame duck address, if I may so describe it. It contains very little and in what it contains it is singularly indifferent.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was very happy to find that the distinguished former Law Minister made a plea for the consideration of the government to lift the emergency. This is something which has gathered momentum in the recent months and the demand now, it would be correct to say, is a national demand. It is not confined to the sponsorship of this or that party. It does not draw sustenance intellectually or in terms of popular expression of will, from this shade of opinion or that shade of opinion. Indeed, I would be entitled to claim that the Constitution as it stands today enjoins upon the Government to lift the emergency with all possible expedition. Until the conclusion of the Tashkent agreement it was claimed, and with ample measure of justification, that a country at war could not concern itself in the same measure with the observance of the forms of law, and institutional framework which it has prescribed for itself for ordinary times. But after the conclusion of the Tashkent agreement, there seems to be no imminent and clear danger which looms large on our horizon. The test should always be whether the perils to the security of the country are imminent and clear. It is true that the Address contains the briefest mention about the need of the country to be vigilant and strong, but I am sure that it could not be adduced as a reason for continuing the emergency indefinitely. The country would need to be vigilant and strong for ever and ever, but that does not mean that the country needs to have a dispensation of the Defence of India Rules for ever and ever.

The Chief Justice and his companion judges of the Supreme Court have expressed themselves very eloquently on this matter for this is not merely a matter relating to political parties or a matter which political parties alone are entitled to express their points of view, but this is a matter which endangers the continuance of the rule of law in the country. This emergency was declared in 1962 and has been continuing ever since. It is evident that the emer-

gency is necessarily for a limited period of time, for a specified and pointed purpose and not a political lease from which perpetual benefit could be derived by any political party. Apart from the allegations that have been made about the partisan character and the reasons which impelled the Government to continue the emergency, the basic fact remains that it is contrary to the Constitution, it is repugnant to the Constitution, to continue a state of emergency for an indefinite period of time. The Chinese threat such as it is perhaps likely to continue for a very long time. We are not in a state of war or active armed engagement with China at present. The need for vigilance would continue to be a pressing one for a long time to come, but how could this justify in good conscience the continuance of the emergency in our country?

Referring to certain cases—and the case before the Supreme Court was a case of this type—the Court deprecated these cavalier detentions. I should very much like to bring the observations of the court to the attention of hon. Members on this occasion. In the concluding portion of the Judgment, the Chief Justice said:

> "....when the court comes across any orders of this kind by which citizens are deprived of their fundamental right of liberty without a trial on the grounds that the emergency proclaimed by the President in 1962 is still continuing and the powers conferred on the appropriate authorities by the Defence of India Rules justify the deprivation of such a liberty, we feel rudly disturbed by the thought that the continuous exercise of the very wide powers conferred by the Defence of India Rules on the several authorities was likely to make the conscience of the said authorities insensitive if not blunt to the paramount rights of the Constitution that even during the emergency the freedom of Indian citizens could not be taken away with the existence of justifying the necessity specified by the Defence of India Rules themselves."

The Constitution Bench also pointed out that the tendency to treat these matters in a somewhat casual and cavalier manner which might conceivably result from the continuous use of such unfettered powers will ultimately pose a serious threat to basic values on which the democratic way of life in this country is founded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you might recall that the Supreme Court had occasion to deal with cases of detention under the Defence of India Rules on many occasions earlier but this is the first time that the Supreme Court has come out, and the date and the timing of the Supreme Court's pronouncement coming as it does after Tashkent Declaration, is very significant indeed—with a very categorical expression. In deference to the authentic voice of the interpreters of the Constitution, in deference to all that is fair and equitable, in deference to the very foundation of the system of government to which we are committed in this country, I entreat the Government to review this mater, to reconsider whether the emergency should not be lifted now.

Only the other day, there was a volley of questions in the Rajya Sabha and I am sorry to say that in its usual routineering manner, the Home Ministry stuck to its guns by justifying the continuance of the emergency without referring to the changed circumstances, without referring to the fact that the indefinite continuance of any such rules, of any such dispensation, which undermines the rule of law, is a threat to the democratic system which we practise and which is prescribed by the Constitution.

It has been said that no one can ruin England except the British parliament itself. In good conscience this Parliament must demand of the Government

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to lift the emergency because we would not like to witness any ruination or even any injury or damage to be caused to the Constitutional framework of this country.

Reference has been made in the Address to the fact that the rate of economic growth has been declining. It is mentioned that the growth of national income which was slow in the first two years of the third Five Year Plan was speeded up with the rise of 4·5 per cent in the third year and 7·3 per cent in the fourth year. I understand that this growth rate, which was visualised to be of the order of about 11 per cent is now likely to stabilise for some years at the very unsatisfactory rate of four to five per cent. Most of us were greatly distressed to read the findings of a research body recently. These findings were that with the possible exception of Indonesia, the growth rate was the lowest in India, in the whole of Asia. I would like particularly to draw the attention of the august House to these findings. It says:

> "The rate of growth of Indian economy was the lowest in Asia according to study by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation —a private research organisation. The most unfortunate aspect of India's economic performance over the last decade is that it has been uniformly poor in every major sector of economic activity, including agriculture and industry."

> "With the sole exception of Indonesia, India finds herself at the lowest rung of the ladder of economic performance, not only in overall terms, but in each sector."

This is a very dismal and distressing reading for all of us. It is not a partisan issue, though I do not see why political parties should not take advantage of such findings to assail the government. But apart from that, in a matter of this sort, the government owes an explanation to this House and the country as to why it is that there has not only been a shortfall, but there has been a dismal failure on almost all fronts in all major sectors of our economy.

We talk now of recasting and reorienting our plan priorities. We claim now that in the new set-up of of priorities in the plan, when it emerges again from the confusion that it has been shelved in, agriculture would occupy the pride of place. We are told that our one insistent need is to become self-reliant. I am sorry to say that in spite of the fact that the Food Minister has attempted explanations and tried to give before us what appears like a blue-print of a breakthrough with the aid of technology and substantially increased inputs, the country is far from being satisfied. It seems to me that in every possible aspect of agricultural activity in our country, there is complete lack of coordination and determination and very little of planning. It is easy for politicians to say that they would resort to interminable satyagraha if joint-stock companies are permitted to engage in farming. But it is not equally easy for them to offer substantial arguments for the stand they take.

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the Chair*]

It seems to me that you cannot reconcile the economic performance of good farming with the clamour for levying inhibitory taxes and levies on the larger and more efficient farms. By all means we are all committed to the abolition of fiefs and feudal systems which have corroded the conscience of our community. But it does not mean that we must change over for a system of distributing land in a manner which would only undermine the possibilities of the farmer being able to perform economically with the aid of modern technology. The land policies of the government have been extremely confused. I suppose it would be right to say that they represent the

last word in inertia and confusion. The Seventeenth Amendment was brought forward with the assurance that this is the measure which is going to emancipate Indian agriculture from centuries of stagnation. Whether that constitutional amendment has been able to fulfil even a fraction of the assurance proclaimed by its proponents is a moot question.

Shri Ranga: It has destroyed the initiative of the peasant.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is impossible to concede that further fragmentation of the already small and inefficient farms in India could ever lead to efficient agriculture in our country.

It is easy for us to indulge slogan-mongering, which has the appearance of academic respectability. It is not equally easy to recast the whole set-up of our agriculture into a more efficient and modern system. For this what you need to do is to give sufficient incentives to the farmer, to release his energies, to educate him and give him incentives to employ his education and he knows how on the farm. Today every farmer who graduates into prosperity sends his sons to schools and colleges and those children do not wish to return to their farms. The reason is, we are not providing enough incentives; we are not giving enough remunerative prices. We want to limit and curtail the initiative of the farmer. Self-reliance is a slogan with which nobody could disagree. It is in our context the essence of heroism, a heroism which we need badly. It would be right to say that unless we had the will to be self-reliant, we would never really be self-reliant. Those alone conquer who have the will to conquer and who know that they can conquer. The poverty and hunger in our country can be conquered only by a supreme effort of our national will. But is this national will sought to be energised and being brought into play for giving to the country a new look, a new incentive and a new leap forward? I am afraid this does not appear to be the purpose of the governmental machinery.

A great deal used to be said in the name of collectives. Is it when we find that the collectives have not functioned very effectively even in those countries where they were born and baptised and the collectives did not bring what they were intended to establish—a heaven on earth—when it was found that even in countries like Russia which has been able to make tremendous progress in the field of industry, agriculture was lagging behind because they had not reckoned in formulating their policies with the human psychology, the psychology of the agricultural producers, in these countries, whether it is Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland or Russia, there has been a great deal of rethinking. Certainly it did not redound to their self-respect to have to import foodgrains from the USA—certainly they did not want to continue to import food from a country which they had been condemning on ideological grounds for a number of years. But when it became patent to the Russians, the Bulgarians, the Yugoslavs and the Polish and indeed the people of the whole host of east European countries that agricultural policies would have to be recast with the basic objective of promoting better production and not by dovetailing them into ideological dogmas. They did not hesitate to take the logical step.

Nevertheless wisdom has failed to dawn upon our policy-makers. When Dr. Radhakrishnan was the Vice-Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University, he used to say very often that there are three kinds of people. There is a class of people who make their mistakes and learn from them. They are the wise ones. Another class of people are those who learn from others' mistakes and therefore avoid making their mistakes. They are happy ones. But there is a third category of people who do not learn from their own mistakes or from others' mistakes. They are the foolish ones. I do not know why we should be so anxious to

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

qualify for this third category. It is crystal clear to any student of economics in the world that it is incentives which would be able to give a reorientation to our agriculture. Why should we fight shy of the logical implications of that proposition? Yet, I find that our emphasis is not on giving these incentives. Our emphasis is not on providing the tools of modern technology to our farmers. Our emphasis is and our anxiety is somehow to place the limits, the shackles, the fetters, the ceilings and the curtailment even before the farms have begun to be anywhere near prosperous. By all means, we need social equality. By all means, the society must enforce egalitarian measures. But, must we enforce egalitarian measures at a stage when there is no equality to be enforced, no prosperity to bes hared, but an utter bleak equality of poverty? What we need, therefore, is to impart a new look to our agricultural policies.

16 hrs.

I want to add a word on co-operatives which have been claimed to be the panacea for all our ills. Mr. Chairman, co-operatives are founded on a philosophy to which I subscribed most ardently. But the experience of co-operatives in this country has convinced me that there is very little to be reaped by way of benefits from practising co-operation on any large scale. In our country, I know for a fact that co-operation and co-operative credit has been used either for political patronage or for providing pockets of influence to the more fortunate either in politics or in the economic life of the country. Co-operatives are not the instruments of the socialistic pattern of society in our country. I should like to cite the testimony of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission itself. It says:

> "The study of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission showed that a substantial proportion of the loans—varying from 15 to 35 per cent—had been used for purposes other than those for which they were granted. The survey revealed that 15 per cent of the short-term credit and 25 per cent of the medium credit given to farmers for acquiring land or other agricultural assets were used for non-productive purposes. In terms of the number of borrowers indulging in this 'misuse' of co-operative credit, the survey showed that the guilty formed as much as 41 per cent of the borrowers—19 per cent wholly and 22 per cent partly. The unauthorised purposes for which the loan amounts were used were mainly repayment of debts and meeting of household needs. The practice of 'diversion' of co-operative credit seems to be quite widespread, the percentage of diversion being significantly high in as many as nine States, including Madras and Andhra Pradesh. . . ."

And Madras and Andhra Pradesh occupy a prominent place in the field of co-operative movement.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, I am the only speaker from my group and my group has 48 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: You have only 30 minutes. I will give another two minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I will now briefly refer to the administrative reforms of which great promise was held out to the country and to this Parliament a few years ago. I recall, Mr. Chairman, that in 1962 when I rose to speak on the President's Address and when I spoke of widespread corruption not only at various levels of the administrative but also in high political places, the then Prime Minister said

that this was a figment of our imagination. Later he had to confess, Mr. Chairman, that this was not really so, and in the following year even the President in his Address made a pointed reference to the fact that corruption was rampant in the country. I do not think that during these four years of this Parliament's life anything significant has been done to eradicate corruption. A great deal of talk has taken place, a great deal of assurances have been given, a great deal of well-intentioned efforts have also been initiated but, so far as achievement is concerned, I am sorry to say that it is almost nil. There came the Santhanam Committee which gave an excellent report and then in this House there was constant questioning of the Government on these issues. Then we got a Vigilance Commission which seems not to be able to function at all effectively and now, to heap inadequacy on inadequacy, the Government has in its characteristically halting and half-hearted manner, given us a Commissioner for Grievances who has neither the powers to investigate, nor the power to hear appeals, not the power to initiate proceedings. I do not know what kind of Commissioner of Grievances has been concieved and delivered by the Home Ministry, and that also without informing this Parliament. I feel that nothing short of Ombudsman type of institution would resolve the problems in the field of public grievances and their appropriate redress. So, the Home Minister should specifically and pointedly answer this Parliament in respect of an adequate machinery for redress of public grievances.

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the motion. The President in his address laid stress on two important domestic issues, namely, food crisis and foreign exchange crisis. Actually, these two problems are one and the same, relating to the economic development of this country. India as the largest democratic country in the world has taken to planning for its economic growth and development. Our Five Year Plans aim at the annual rate of growth of 11 per cent of our national income. There has been great progress in many fields. Our national income has increased from Rs. 8,850 crores in 1951 to Rs. 15,000 crores in 1955. Our agricultural production increased in the same period from 54·9 million to 87:2 million tons. The index of industrial production went up from 73·5 to 179·5. Our industrial base has been considerably widened. The technological intensity in the country has gone up and is continuously growing. Highly sophisticated goods in the field of industry, electronics and instrumentation are today being produced. The country can justifiably be proud of the advance made in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. There has been considerable development in our energy resources and also in our transportation facilities. The setting up of national labaratories in the country made innovation and development possible in the varied fields of science and technology.

In spite of this impressive and remarkable progress in many fields, the economy is showing signs of slowing down. The wholesale price index has increased from 112·5 in 1951 to 170·5 in 1965. The capital market, which reflects the economy of the country, is in the doldrums. The condition is so bad that industries that have been set up during the last five years have not been able to declare a dividend in spite of the fact the industry is operating in this country in sheltered conditions and scarcity conditions. The high cost in capital-intensive industries has eliminated new entrepreneurs from entering the field and, as a matter of fact, Government is encouraging monopolistic tendencies in the country indirectly.

I cannot understand the recent increase in import duty to 45 per cent of capital goods. This increase in duty on capital goods actually puts 50 per cent increase in the cost of capital-intensive industries. Some of the industries that are under implementa-

[Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan]

tion are not able to complete their projects and no new industry is able to come in the capital industries sector.

Foreign trade has not made any substantial progress in the last two years. We need foreign exchange for setting up new production. We also need foreign exchange for maintenance imports. The $ 100 million announced by the USA recently is a welcome feature for those industries which has suffered from maintenance imports. I may not be far wrong when I say that the allocation of priorities in our Plans have been motivated more on an ideological basis than on a basis of realistic and rational considerations. The emphasis in the last two Plans has been on heavy industry. Capital intensive industries are known to have a longer gestation period. That only means that there is an inbuilt inflationary tendency in trying to put capital intensive industries.

There have been a lot of lapses in the implementation of our plans. Our public sector projects suffer for many reasons. There has been considerable delay in their implementation. Because of the tied loans most of the projects that had been set up had come as package deals and turnkey jobs. This deprived the country of the opportunity of planning it inviting global tenders and, at the same time, fitting in indigenous content wherever possible. This could have saved a considerable amount of foreign exchange and would have also given an opportunity for our people to have self-confidence in their execution.

There was no co-ordination in the planning of these various industries; therefore, there is a large capacity that is unutilised because all the industries depend on each other for their production. A large part of the capital expenditure has gone on non-productive uses in the public sector, like large townships, palatial office accommodation etc.

Capital intensive industries in the public sector have also become labour intensive industries today. Recently I had an opportunity to visit Bhilai. When Bhilai was producing 1·2 million tonnes, they were employing as much as 30,000 people. A comparable factory in Russia probably would have employed only 7,000 people. I do not know why we accept this kind of inefficiency in our labour productivity. I only beg to submit that inefficient utilisation of our labour resources would be one of the greatest dangers to our economy.

The time has come when Government should put the public sector projects on a commercially operating basis. After the Chinese aggression we had the twin object in our planning, namely, defence and development. The recent Pakistani conflict has made it very clear to us that if this country has to remain a self-respecting nation, our country's economy must become self-reliant. To have a stable and self-reliant economy, the first criterion is to have a stable price structure; in other words, there should be enough production both in the agricultural and industrial sectors. The emphasis, therefore, is on productivity.

Productivity in the agricultural sector is a function of many things. Productivity is a function of better seeds, improved agricultural implements, fertilisers, better irrigation facilities, adequate power supply, control of pesticides, credit facilities and, above all, a new orientation towards scientific methods of farming. The country must become self-sufficient in fertiliser production as soon as possible. The farmer must be assured of a remunerative and floor price as an incentive to raise production. It is too much to expect a sudden and spectacular increase in agricultural production in a short time. Raising production in the agricultural sector is a slow and steady process and no pains should

be spared to attain self-sufficiency in food. Then only there can be growth and there can be stability in our economy. The target that has been laid for the Fourth Plan of 125 million tons is by no means difficult to achieve because today the per acre yield in this country is the lowest and I am sure 20 per cent or 30 per cent rise in our per acre productivity is within the reach of the country.

In the industrial sector, productivity is a function of efficient management and modern technology. Cost is an important factor in the industrial production. In recent months, there has been a slump in the textile industry. All over the country, the marginal units closed down. In my constituency of Coimbatore, there is a great concentration of textile industry. They have faced very great difficulties in the last few months and because there was a great accumulation of stocks, the prices had gone down and as a result of the credit squeeze marginal units have closed down.

Mr. Chairman: What is the position now? Have you come across the statement of the Textile Commissioner that all stocks have been cleared?

Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan: The position still continues to be difficult because there is still a lot of accumulation and also the price is very low. The marginal units have closed down.

The textile industry is a labour intensive industry even though in many countries it ceases to be one. In the labour intensive industries, any increase in labour cost reflects in the cost of the ultimate production and, therefore, even the most efficient units can become marginal units if the labour costs continue to rise. There is a built-in instability in labour intensive industries. If this country is to have a stable economy, we should assure stable employment for our people. That means, if you have to assure stable employment in labour intensive industries, it is necessary that we must have a stable price structure and, in turn, a wage structure and the wage structure must be linked to productivity.

Obsolence is the greatest enemy of productivity. It is necessary, therefore, that industry should continually keep pace with the development of modern technology. This means that there must be a continuous flow of know-how into the country. At this stage of industrial development in this country we cannot but get foreign know-how come to this country in a large measure. But it does not mean that we should not develop indigenous know-how wherever it is possible. In the past, we have sought the foreign know-how and the foreign collaboration has been approved from the making of ice-cream to the making of an automobile. Indiscrimirate approval of foreign collaboration is one of the reasons of the depletion of our foreign exchange resources. There is a tendency in the country now to abolish all foreign collaboration. Many people are saying now that we have got the know-how. Because some people claim that they have the know-how, there is tendency in the country that foreign know-how should not be allowed to come into this country. The pendulum has swung to the other side. I only beg to submit that this country cannot develop in technological isolation.

I am happy that a committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Dr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar to go into this question. I do hope, in the near future, the Committee will lay down certain general principles as to what extent the foreign collaboration should be allowed and in what fields. The economy must become self-reliant as soon as possible. The Government is quite aware of this problem and I am sure the remedial steps will be taken as soon as possible so that there is both stability and growth in our economy.

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Address has laid stress on our late Prime Minister Shastriji. Though it has laid stress on the late Prime Minister, it is not in adequate terms to give compliments to our late Prime Minister. I would like to quote one of the great eminent poets who is considered to be the best philosopher and the best poet in this world. The great poet Tiruvalluvar said:

"Katchik Elian Kadum Chollallmel

Mikkurum Mannan Nilam-Kural."

It means, he is simple in appearance but he is an easily available man to everybody and he is a fit administrator. Kambar further says:

"Yaridam Pakai kollanel Enosit pin,

Poor odungum pugal odungathu."

This means that if we are the friend of all and enemy of none, we can avoid war; but at the same time, it will enhance the fame of one's country and also of oneself. This is the policy that we see in the Tashkent Pact. The Tashkent Declaration and the great mission of our Food Minister Shri C. Subramaniam to Washington, which was a successful mission, both are the fruits of the foreign policy pursued by our late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. But for the non-alignment policy of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Tashkent Declaration and the PL-480 agreement would not have been successful.

Some of our friends opposite cry against it and say that it is a matter of beggary. But may I remind them of one things? Even the U.S.S.R., to which country many friends opposite owe political allegiance sought the help of the U.S.A. and the U.K. Poland which is under communist regime has been liberally resorting to the PL-480 assistance for many years now. Yugoslavia which is another country ruled by the Communist Party is also receiving PL-480 assistance. But if we go for help and assistance to the U.S.A., it becomes beggary in their eyes, but when the U.S.S.R., Poland, Yugoslavia under communist influence and under communist regime go and seek help, it is not beggary. This seems to be a philosophy of their own. I would submit that whenever there is any need, it is necessary that we should seek help. And we have sought such assistance from the U.S.A. We thank the President of the U.S.A. and the people of America for the great help that they have agreed to give under PL-480. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

In his Address, the President has stressed the food and agriculture policy very much. This is the first time when we find that more than 50 per cent of the Address has been devoted to the food and agriculture policy. What is the reason for this? It is because of the shortage of foodgrains in the country. Now at last agriculture has come to be remembered. If there is success in agricultural production, then nobody would care for the agriculturists. The plight of a farmer is unwept, unhonoured and unsung; the farmer has not been generally cared for; if there is no shortage, nobody cares for him. But because of the shortage now, at least there is a demand now that we look to the agriculturists and agricultural production.

In regard to the food and agriculture policy, I would submit that there are so many things which have to be done without which increase in production is not possible. By tabling short notice questions or adjournment motions or by making fiery speeches in the Parliament and elsewhere, and by bringing adjournment motions every day here and there, one cannot increase the food production. Let my hon. friends go to the fields and increase production there. If they could do this, then we shall congratulate them.

My hon. friends want that there should be shortage and there should be insufficiency, because then only the political parties opposite can survive; then only they can go to the platforms and say that this is the duty of the Government but Government have failed and so on. The criticism that is levelled against the Government, in my opinion, is unhealthy criticism. It is not of a healthy sort. It is not a constructive criticism. Of course, they can say that the Minister is responsible. If only the Minister had an Alladin's lamp, he would have solved the problem in a wonderful way. But unfortunately that lamp is not with us, it is not with the Government, nor is it there with anybody else. Even my hon. friends opposite would not be able to solve this problem.

Then, the question of the zones etc. is to be lifted. I believe that the mistake was committed about ten years ago. We should rectify that mistake. If only a policy of partial food decontrol had been followed, it would have been all right. It was a wrong thing that the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai did when he decontrolled food; he thought probably that there was self-sufficiency in food; that was a mistake. The step that had been taken then was a wrong step. And it is that step which has been responsible for these things today. Had they kept a skeleton procruement staff, had they kept control at certain stages, we would not have been facing such a crisis. These are things which cannot be ignored. Just to get a name, just to show that something has been done, they do away with all those things and now we have to suffer for all these things.

Therefore, the present food and agricultural policy is a welcome one. It is a long-term and constructive one. I can say that in a few years we will become self-sufficient.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar): That policy was good then.

Shri Karuthiruman: Now it is not suitable. Our friend, Shri Ramakrishnan has also referred to this. He has rightly said that good seed, good manuring, good ploughing, proper irrigation, proper plant protection measures using incecticides and pesticides and above all, proper price for the producers are the essential things that should be ensured. The most important of these is proper price for the producers. Unless there is a proper price paid to the producer, I am sorry no Government can solve the problem.

I say that the policy is service-oriented, consumer-oriented and so on. It is not producer-oriented. How are we able to seek the help of the USA? It it because there the price policy is producer-oriented, because of that policy, there is an bundance of production and they have a surplus. Even taking Japan, there is a producer-oriented policy. For a ton of rice, the Government is paying Rs. 1000 and it is sold to the consumer at Rs. 700 per ton, so that they subsidise to the extent of Rs. 300 per ton. That is their policy and that is why they have got more production. Unless there is a producer-oriented policy which will be advantageous to the producer, we are not going to increase our production and help in any way to meet the food deficit. Wherever there is agriculture, the price fixed for the produce must be a remunerative price. Of course, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has fixed a price, fair price. I can say it is a fair price; I cannot say it is an unfair price. But it is not a remunerative price. Fair price is quite different from remunerative price.

Even in regard to this price policy, there is confusion. They say 'support price', 'procurement price', 'minimum price'. As a farmer, I claim that I am producing more than two tonnes of paddy per acre for the past 25 years. I have got experience of that. I know what is the cost of cultivation. It has risen by 300 per cent, but the price fixed by Government

[Shri Karuthiruman]

or the price supported by Government is not even 200 per cent. When the cost of cultivation has risen 300—400 per cent, when it has risen from 100 points to 1000 points, the price fixed by Government is not sufficient to meet that cost. How can you expect people, in these circumstances, to take to agriculture and increase production? It is quite impossible to do it. There is a saying by Thiruvalluvar:

Elam endru asaie ehiparai
Kanin nilam ennum nallal nagum.

— Mother earth will laugh at those who say 'no' to her.

In every budget, we are raising the taxes and duties on diesel oil, power generated and so many other things. The result is that the cost of cultivation has considerably increased.

Support price is necessary when we have excess production. Remunerative price is necessary when there is a shortage in production. But here it is the other way about. Our policy is not directly proportional, it is inversely proportional. We give support price when there is shortage in production. What is called for is a remunerative price in this situation. Unless there is a remunerative price offered, the producer will go in for commercial crops and when he does so, there will be a shortage in food production.

Therefore, it is up to Government to give all facilities to the producer, to give parity in prices. Suppose I grow sugarcane; I get Rs. 2000; supposing I grow turmeric, I can get Rs. 3000 per acre. Supposing I grow any cash crop, I am in an advantageous position. But if I grow only food crop, I cannot get more than Rs. 1000 for two crops. That is the maximum I can get whereas I have to invest Rs. 600-700 per acre. Is this a profitable proposition?

There is another thing. We say now that the only solution to the problem will be by the abolition of the zonal system and making one zone of the entire country. The zones can be abolished, but let not the Opposition Members raise a hue and cry about rise in prices. They should keep quiet, they should not hold any demonstrations whatever rise there may be in prices. They should not give any adjournment motions, short notice questions etc. Then we can abolish the zones, and not also import food.

There was originally the zonal system. The southern zone consisted of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Kerala. The difficulty is that Kerala is highly deficit in so far as foodgrains are concerned. Of course, in commercial crops it is true they are carning a certain amount of money. Two or three years back what happened was this. Madras is a marginally surplus area, Andhra is surplus, Mysore is marginally surplus. The Kerala merchants went to Mysore, Madras and Andhra, purchased all the grains, and all the grains went into Kerala. Then when the prices shot up, they sold it in my district of Coimbatore. This is why they want the abolition of zones, because they find it profitable.

But when it comes to procurement, a surplus State becomes just self-sufficient, a marginally surplus State becomes a deficit State, and a deficit State much worse!

If we want national integration, the country should be regarded as one unit not only in the matter of food, but also in utilisation of surplus water wherever it is available for generation of power etc. But whenever the question of utilisation of water comes, every State claims that the water belongs to it. Whenever the question of food comes up, they talk of national integration and say that Bengal or Kerala should not be treated as inferior. If the surplus water from the west-bound rivers in Kerala had been diverted to Madras, we could have

given one million tons of rice. If the surplus power generated in Mysore had been diverted to Madras, we could have given a large amount of millets.

Shri Warior: Madras is the only blessed place.

Shri Karuthiruman: There should be Central River Road. They should give an order to see that that these surplus waters are utilised for the entire country, and not be given to State control only.

Finally, on behalf of 60 million peasant families I tel you that if you give us proper price and incentive, we will solve the food problem. Our great Prime Minister, Panditji, said, "success goes to those who dare and act". We shall dare and act, and success will be ours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have read with keen interest the Address of the President, and I find that certain very important things have been omitted.

For instance, I do not know whether the President thought it fit not to mention in his Address the growing unemployment in the country. Before I comment on the other aspects of the President's Address, I should like to mention here the present unemployment position in the country, the figures in respect of those who are registered in the employment exchanges. According to statistics available, unemployment figures at the end of the Third Plan will be to the tune of 120 lakhs. What was promised to us during the Second Plan was that 8 million new jobs would be given to the unemployed. Instead of that, more than a crores are now unemployed after the completion of the Third Plan. So, I had thought that the President would mention something about unemployment in his Address and support the demand of the various Members of this House for an unemployment dole or unemployment insurance.

A scheme has been initiated and is being worked out according to the Department of Social Security called Unemployment Insurance, but all the capitalists in the country, whether representing jute, textile or any other industry, have refused to co-operate with the scheme, and I do not know what its fate will be. So, I plead that there should be some sound scheme by which unemployment can be at least minimised if not done away with. Unfortunately there is no mention about it in this report. Many hon. Members, many eminent lawyers, eminent jurists and various institutional heads have expressed themselves with one voice that this emergency should go and the D.I.R. should be repealed; they had been used indiscriminately in favour of the ruling party. The latest judgment of the Chief Justice Gajendragadkar is before us; there were other judgments of the Punjab and the Allahabad High Courts. The moment the Judges release persons and they come out of jail, they are re-arrested. Four trade union workers of Kanpur were arrested and they were released by the Allahabad High Court. They were not immediately arrested because there were questions in the House and we wanted an assurance from the hon. Home Minister, Mr. Hathi who told us there was no such intention. They were however arrested under the D.I.R. just after twenty days. I have to use strong expression and say that this is the rape of democracy. The new Prime Minister should look into this question and remedy this. I do not know whether it is a prestige issue with the Home Minister or of the Government. Shri Nanda feels very sore about it and he feels that situation in Bombay and Kanpur can be controlled by using the DIR. I pity Mr. Nanda; whenever there is a vacancy he becomes the Prime Minister; he is like the Mahabrahmin whose services are only needed when somebody dies and then only for 5, 6 or 8 days. The D.I.R. should be withdrawn or we should force the Home Minister to resign if he cannot govern this country

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

without the DIR. There is going to be strong agitation on the use of the DIR. All the opposition parties who claim to be leftists are united on this, including some of the progressive congressmen in saying that DIR should be withdrawn immediately.

Nothing has been mentioned about the wages of the workers in the Address. On the 16th of this month, nearly 20,000 Central Government employees demonstrated before the house of the Prime Minister; they presented a memorandum showing how wages had fallen after 1949. According to the reports of many commissions, whether they be pay commissions or wage boards or survey conducted by committees, it had been established beyond doubt that the workers have not crossed even the starvation level in some of the industries like leather or jute. The wages should be revised and wage boards should be appointed for all the industries. The tragedy in our country is that even if a wage board is appointed and it submits a report favouring the workers, it is not implemented. It is the same case with the central government employees. There was some agitation and the ex-Supreme Court Judge, Mr. S. K. Das was appointed as arbitrator and he took three months and gave his award. It was somewhat favourable to the employees.

16.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Though it was not acceptable *in toto*, still, taking the word of the late-lamented Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, as correct, we treated it as an award, and the employees of the Central Government, numbering 25 lakhs, took that as an award, and they said, "though we do not like the entire thing, we would like to treat this as an award and we shall abide by it". But then, what is the reaction of the Government today? The Finance Minister came to this House and expressed his helplessness and said because he has no money, he cannot give neutralisation to the tune of 90 per cent. That is a sad commentary on our various assurances and how the Government tinkers with the awards, and this shows that there is no sanctity behind the awards.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: For the agricultural landless labour, which award are you going to propose?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: After the next election, make me a Minister and I shall show the way.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): That does not mean you should deprive the others, before this starts. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Everytime, agricultural labour is pitted against the Central Government employees. When the Central Government employees want some thing, we are told, "Why don't you look up to the horrible condition of the State Government employees"? When the State Government employees demand something more, the Chief Minister says, "Why don't you consider the sad plight of the corporation employees who are being paid less than you"? Then, when the corporation employees demand something more, they are asked to refer to the unemployment figures available in the Employment Exchange and are told, "At least you have got employment; see how many are still unemployed". So, that is not the way of comparing these things. There should be a minimum; there should be a minimum wage. There should be a fair wage. What we want only is the implementation of the recommendations of the 15th Labour Conference, that is, to grant Rs. 125 as a national minimum wage. That is our demand.

I am sure the hon. Ministers, especially the hon. Labour Minister, will kindly realise that every time

there is some agreement, either in the Labour Conference or in the tripartite conferences, that agreement is being violated not by the employees but by the employers and the Government.

Then there is another problem before us, and that is the crisis in the textile and woollen industries. Many textile units are still closed and especially those textile units which are manufacturing coarse and medium cloth are in the grip of a crisis because we have no foreign market and our exports have dwindled to the minimum. Recently, because of certain import restrictions, may be rightly imposed, the woollen industry in Kanpur, Dhariwal and Amritsar and all other places is in the grip of a crisis. I appeal to the Commerce Minister and the Labour Minister to kindly consider the urgent steps to be taken to overcome this crisis. Nearly 5,000 workers in Kanpur have been laid off. More than 2,000 workers in Dhariwal have been laid off, and they are on the verge of retrenchment. I do not know, if the crisis is not solved, the whole of the woollen industry will come to a standstill. I am told that imported wool to the tune of Rs. 150 lakhs is lying in Bombay and that is not being distributed only because some Minister or Ministry could not take a decision as to what will be the defence requirements! That is a sad commentary on our planning. I would, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly consider the taking of immediate steps to see that the textile industry, and the woollen industry especially, which has become crisis-ridden now is saved and also to see that the workers are saved from further starvation.

Then, I shall refer to the commitments to the workers, the promises made to the workers. Take, for instance, the dearness allowance; take again, for instance, the fair wage question. What were the promises made by the Prime Minister and the Labour Minister? Are we fulfilling those promises? What is the benefit that the common man derives out of the various Plans? The first Five Year Plan gave the assurance to the farmers that they will be better off. The Second Five Year Plan gave the assurance to the workers, and gave the assurance to the unemployed that they will be employed. But what were the results? More unemployment, cut in wages and freezing of wages. The third plan gave certain assurances, but monopoly has grown. The report of the Monopolies Enquiry Commission is that monopoly has helped growth of industries. If that is the conclusion of the government also, I do not know what action they will take on the Monopolies Enquiry Commission's report.

I do not support my hon. friend, Dr. Singhvi, for whom I have great regard. In a subtle manner, he has indirectly supported Birlas taking land in Punjab. Why should Birlas be given any land in Punjab? Are there no cultivators?

An hon. Member: He is landless!

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is the wealthiest person, but no body in Birla's family pays wealth tax. He has been given 1000 acres of land and there is going to be an agitation. A senior member of the House, Shri K. D. Malaviya, has decided to go on a hunger-strike against this decision of the Punjab Government. I welcome it; let him start the hunger-strike and we shall follow him. This should be scrapped immediately because joint-stock farming headed by Birlas or Shanti Prasad Jain or anybody else will take us nowhere. Zamindari was abolished, but it will come again in the name of Birlas. Joint-stock farming will be a slur on our democracy and socialism. Mr. Birla should be disappointed and he should be told immediately that no land will be given to him and if he has no land, he has got many mills and he can work on them.

I want to say something about the charges made by Mr. Manoharan about Mr. Haveli Ram and his son.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

You were in the Chair, Sir, and I could not follow whose son is Mr. Chaman Lal. Is he the son of Mr. Haveli Ram or Mr. Nanda? Whosoever's son he may be, he has been a worthy son and he has minted money. If he has really minted money and if that is the quarrel between the two ministers, there should be a proper enquiry immediately. If that article is wrong—so many grave charges have been levelled in that—there should be proper action against the editor of that paper.

Enquiry should be held against many ex-ministers. Today no enquiry is held for anybody. My hon. friend mentioned that the memorandum was submitted by the inspiration of Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain, Birlas and Tatas. I still stand by it. I was one of the signatories to the memorandum. Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari should not escape enquiry. Let him face an enquiry and if the charges levelled against him are not proved, I am prepared to resign. Otherwise, let him further resign his seat in the Lok Sabha and contest a seat anywhere else. It is absolutely wrong to say that we were inspired by Mr. Shanti Prasad Jain. We were the signatories and we knew our job. It is a misfortune that the Leader of the House mentioned that any memorandum signed by some people should not be investigated.

Finally, we should leave this begging. We were world-famous in spiritualism and magic. Now we have become world-famous beggars. That is a sad commentary on our planning.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Sir, we are grateful to the President for his Address to both the Houses of Parliament. Since the Parliament met last, many grave events have taken place. The first and foremost has been the demise of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at the time when he completed the greatest achievement of his career and when the whole nation was waiting to give him a heroic welcome. Shastriji represented the Indian spirit in his own way. It is this characteristic in him which has enhanced his stature and prestige in the whole world and made him the apple of the eye of the Indian people.

Sir, he lived a poor man and died as a poor man. There is a peculiar Indianness in this fascinating pathos of Shastri's life and death. He was a devotee of Swami Rama Thirtha. He lived and died like a real Sanyasin.

Yesterday, while speaking on the Tashkent Agreement, Shri Kripalani quoted something about the Prime Ministers of Britain. I think there is nothing in comparison with what he read about the Prime Ministers of Britain and our Prime Ministers here. It is really under-estimating our own moral character and strength by saying that somebody, some force outside has influenced us to agree to this or agree to that. It is not proper, whether it be hon. Members on that side or hon. Members this side, to say like that. It represents the Indian character when we say something about our own leaders, that we will be forced by some outside influence. I think no force on earth has ever been able to force us to do anything through generations.

Sir, for Shri Shastri unprecedented problems were thrown up and Shastri tackled them successfully one by one, and today they are very near solution. Shastriji had humble beginnings, simplicity in life, marked religious bent of mind bordering on saintliness—single minded devotion believed in righteous thinking was a real karma yogi. If Nehru gave a modern interpretation of Gandhism, Shastri succeeded in spelling out Nehruism down to its earth components. His end is a tragedy, a magnificent tragedy given only to the choisest few. His unparalleled role in the history of India during his tenure of office will remain a work of monumental value.

In the Kutch episode he proved himself to be a man of peace. But even a man of peace cannot, have inexhaustible patience when the country's sovereignty and integrity is threatened. Having reached the pinnacle of achievement in the Tashkent Agreement, his life ended abruptly as though he was not prepared to linger any longer once the purpose for which he came was over.

Sir, much is being said for and against the Tashkent Agreement. I do not want to go into the details. Yesterday, Shri Dandekar was saying about our foreign policy, non-alignment, *shanti* and all those things. If I had the time I could have answered him about non-alignment in the new context of the world situation. Unfortunately, I do not have the time to explain all those things to him. Today there may be people who sincerely feel unhappy about this in Pakistan and also in India. I would request those people to understand and reconsider their stand in the light of the overall situation as it existed before and after the agreement.

Sir, tensions are easing and normal relations are in the process of being restored. There is a genuine desire to eschew recourse to arms in the settling of disputes and it is taking shape in the minds of the people in both the countries. All this does not, of course, mean everything. Although these things are happening, although there is a change in the thinking of the people that we should settle matters across the table, this does not mean everything. At the same time it is something which we should all accept. The points of conflict should be localised not only in the field but also, or even more so, in the minds of the people of both the countries. This is the crying need of a civilised world. Nations may have their blind spots but they need not on that account become totally blind. Let us, therefore, do our best to honour the Tashkent Agreement and see that it is implemented at the same time taking care to see that it is not a one-sided implementation and that there is sincerity on both the sides.

The most important fact that has come to our notice during this Agreement is that both Russia and America have hailed this as a historic agreement. Apart from them, scores of other countries, belonging to this or that bloc or not belonging to any bloc have supported this and they are happy over this agreement. The other important thing is that China is fretting and fuming over this agreement and trying its best to defeat the agreement. This clearly shows that the Indo-Pakistan question has cut across the traditional bloc pattern and has even brought about another pattern in which all nations desiring peace, particularly in Asia are ranged over on one side. This side contains capitalist, socialist, Communist and other unclassified nations from the standpoint of political ideology. All of them have supported this. The only endeavour of all these nations is world peace. So, it should be India's endeavour today to consolidate this new pattern of international polarisation. We want to see that America and Russia come together for furthering the cause of peace. Our policy of non-alignment will have meaning in this context in a different line altogether. Our endeavour is to see that the forces of peace are polarised on one side.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty asked why we are keeping quiet on Viet Nam. Our opinion on Viet Nam has already been expressed. If the war in Viet Nam still continues, it does not mean that we should assume the role of an international chatterbox, going about and advising people "do this; do not do that". We have no business to assume this role. We are not the only country fostering peace. Generally it is the power which has the capacity to blast the world, it is only that power which has the capacity to maintain peace. We can play the role of co-operating with them to

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

bring about an understanding so that world peace is maintained. At the time when Pakistan attacked us, we saw that many of the countries did not say or come out with statements "this country is right or that country is wrong". In the same way, we can assume a constructive role by not accusing one party or the other. In this matter I appreciate and congratulate Shrimati Indira Gandhi for her restraint. This restraint is a sign of statesmanship and diplomacy in international politics.

In Viet Nam what were the role of Russia and China? Russia herself played a definite role, different from that of China. Does Shrimati Renu Chakravartty expect us to blame our country or shout about another country?

The President's Address has mentioned that the new Government is led by one who belongs to the younger generation of freedom fighters. The nation as a whole has full faith in Indira, our new Prime Minister. She is not a mere Prime Minister, not a mere woman Prime Minister, but the Prime Minister of one of the biggest democracies in the world. May be, because of the fact she happens to be a woman, women of the whole world might have expressed their joy, jubilation and pride over her election. But, at the same time, she is much more than that.

She has a symbolic significance in today's context. Gandhi, Nehru, Shastri, Indira, if we look at this line carefully, there is a difference of about 15 to 20 years between every two consecutive stages. This represents the evolution of Indian leadership since Gandhiji. This also represents the remarkable triumph of democracy in this country which, as prophetically stated by Nehru, has become mature enough to throw up the requisite leadership whenever the need arises. The nation justifiably expects a freshness and vigour in the tackling of problems by the new Government. People also expect past inhibitions to be got over and calculated risks to be taken whenever they are necessary.

The food problem, which has been discussed here, has been occupying the mind of every one and it is worrying every one in the country. I do not want to go into the details of it. My hon. friend, Shri Karuthiruman has stated that every country has to depend on another country when there is scarcity and there is nothing shameful in it. It is true there is scarcity. It is stated that when people are agitating for more food they are being shot down. I do agree with those who say that when there are such demonstrations the Government should sympathise with the people and should not resort to firing so easily. But in all this criticism, what is the practical solution for this problem? We should not import; we should give food to all people. Is it by magic that we can produce food? Why at the same time blame that we are beggars going about begging? There is no question of any begging. If there is any difficulty, like brother-nations or sister-nations we understand and try to help each other in all these problems.

17 hrs.

This problem of distribution should not be treated merely as a tentative measure to be resorted to at the time of countrywide crisis. While private trade is allowed to operate freely during times of bumper production, Government are called upon to shoulder the responsibility at the time of an acute shortage which is extremely unfair and which shows the Government's endeavour in a very unfavourable light.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She may continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

(ii) RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT DAHANU ROAD

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported collision between Gujarat Mail and a goods train at Dahanu Road on the 22nd February, 1966, resulting in the death of three persons and injuries to several others.

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : 21 और 22 फरवरी, 1966 के बीच आधी रात के थोड़ी ही देर बाद, एक अप मालगाड़ी, जो पश्चिम रेलवे के बम्बई-सूरत दोहरी लाइन वाले खण्ड पर स्थित दहाणू रोड स्टेशन की अप लूप लाइन पर ली जा रही थी, एक दूसरी माल गाड़ी के पिछले हिस्से से बगल से टकरा गयी । यह दूसरी माल गाड़ी कुछ ही मिनट पहले उस स्टेशन की अप मुख्य लाइन पर ली गयी थी । इस टक्कर के कारण खड़ी हुई मालगाड़ी के पिछले कुछ डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये और डाउन मुख्य लाइन अवरुद्ध हो गयी ।

इस घटना के लगभग तुरन्त बाद जब गाड़ी नं० 1 डाउन गुजरात मेल दहाणू रोड स्टेशन से गुजर रही थी तो उस की बगली टक्कर उन माल डिब्बों से हो गयी जो पटरी से उतर गये थे और डाउन लाइन को अवरुद्ध किये हुए थे । इस टक्कर के कारण गुजरात मेल का इंजन और अगला ब्रेकवान पटरी से उतर कर उलट गये और ब्रेकवान के पीछे लगे पांच डिब्बे भी पटरी से उतर गये ।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस दुर्घटना में 4 रेल कर्मचारी मारे गये, जिन में गुजरात मेल का ड्राइवर और एक फायरमैन तथा खड़ी हुई मालगाड़ी का गार्ड शामिल है । 22 आदमियों को चोटें पहुंची, जिन में छः रेल कर्मचारी थे ।

दुर्घटना के तुरन्त बाद, रेल चिकित्सा यान और सहायता गाड़ी दुर्घटना-स्थल को भेजी गयी । घायल व्यक्तियों को इलाज के लिए दहाणू रोड के सिविल और सैनिक अस्पताल ले जाया गया । घायल सोलह व्यक्तियों में से तेरह को मामूली चोटें पहुंची थीं । उन्हें अब अस्पताल से जाने दिया गया है ।

पश्चिम रेलवे के महा-प्रबन्धक और अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने दुर्घटना-स्थल और घायल व्यक्तियों को देखा है ।

बम्बई स्थित रेल संरक्षा के अवर आयुक्त, इस दुर्घटना की सांविधिक जांच करेंगे ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह बतला सकते हैं कि जो गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई थी, उस की इत्तला देने वाला वहां कोई नहीं था, जो पहले से इत्तिला देता, वहां किसी की इन्फार्म करने की ड्यूटी होनी चाहिये । क्या इस के विषय में बतला सकते हैं कि क्या दिक्कत हुई ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस के बारे में बतला सकते हैं सारी बातें और वहां इत्तिला देने की जरूरत थी, इसे हम महसूस करते है । मगर दिक्कत शायद यह हुई हो कि इन तीनों गाड़ियों के समय में बहुत कम अन्तर था । एक गाड़ी पहुंचनी थी 2:-50 बजे, दूसरी रात में 12–10 पर और तीसरी को 12–15 पर जाना था । इस से आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि जो कर्मचारी वहां काम करते होंगे, उन को कुछ दुविधा का शिकार होना पड़ा होगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि चार्ज इन गाड़ियों के आने में पांच-सात मिनट का फर्क था इस

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

लिये दुर्घटना हुई । क्या मैं यह नतीजा निकालूं कि इन गाड़ियों के जाने के कार्यक्रम में कुछ बदलाव होगा या जो जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति हैं, उन पर कोई कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अभी किसी पर मैंने जिम्मेदारी नहीं थोपी है । अभी तो टाइम टेबिल से मैंने बतलाया है कि इतना अन्तर था, लेकिन जो आवश्यकता महसूस की जायेगी उसे किया जायेगा ।

17.05 hrs.

*FAMINE CONDITIONS IN STATES

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, answering a question inscribed by many of us, including myself, on the 15th February, 1966, in respect of the famine conditions in various States of India, I was pained to find a very cavaliar attitude being adopted in the answer that was given, a very stand-offish attitude being adopted in the answer that was made available to us. The question was in respect of famine conditions in States and the answer, in the usual administrative routine, was:

> "The States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are reported to have been stricken by drought conditions."

It is a very Olympian and condescending attitude for the Govvernment of India and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to take. Again, in respect of the particulars that have been given, a cavaliar attitude was sought to be taken that these figures were made available to the Government of India by the representative of various States.

Sir, I quite realise that the matter is one which falls in the jurisdiction of the States. But it has always been understood in this House that these are matters which cut across the borders of various States, that these are matters in which the Government of India will not be permitted to take this kind of an Olympian or a standoffish attitude and that these are matters which are of national concern and of prime importance.

I was greatly heartened, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when I heard the hon. Minister replying to a motion made by my hon. friend, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, on development of famine areas, when he gave to this House a very rosy picture of what the Government intended to do, when he spoke to this House in terms which were at once reassuring and imbued with the courage and determination of modernism which I have always associated with the approach of Mr. Subramaniam. I am deeply disappointed to read this answer which is, if it is nothing else, an exercise in evasion, in culpability being enveloped in the routinous language. Can the Government of India claim before this House that famine conditions have been reported and say, "Yes, we have learnt about them"? Can the Government of India in its good conscience and according to the conventions and practices that have always been followed in this House come forward before this House and say in this casual manner that they have learnt about the incidence of scarcity conditions in several States of the Union? I think the manner in which the answer has been framed is indeed inexcusable and it has irked most of us.

I was glad to notice that the Committee of Secretaries had recommended that a special cell to deal with famine relief should be constituted.

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*Half-an-hour discussion.

A report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 17th January, 1966, says:

> "....the Central Coordinating Committee of Secretaries on scarcity relief measures recommended recently that the Agriculture Department should take upon itself the responsibility of implementing all scarcity relief works. The Committee also suggested that those Plan programmes which could provide employment and relief in distress should be intensified in scarcity areas. For instance, the work on the Rajasthan Canal Project should be speeded up...."

> "It was also indicated that meanwhile the Planning Commission is sending out shortly a special team to five States, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, to study what adjustments would be needed in the next year's Plans of these States so that necessary funds can be found for implementing various relief measures."

This special cell was a welcome measure. I do not know what has happened to the recommendation made by this special co-ordinating committee in respect of constituting such a special cell. I am surprised that this recommendation or its implementation or the intention of Government to implement this recommendation does not figure at all in the very brief and cryptic answer that has been given by the Government in reply to Starred Question No. 4.

As a matter of fact, we find a mention of these scarcity conditions in the President's Address also. The Address says:

> "The shortfall in the availability of foodgrains, as well as of fodder and water, has created scarcity conditions in many States, particularly in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh."

We were told also by the President in his Address that it was intended to provide relief in those areas.

My concern arises in the background, the monstrous spectre of famine that looms large on the horizons not only of my home State but of a number of States in the whole country. It can no longer be conceded that after all this is a calamity, this is a *vis major* over which no government has any control; it can no longer be said that the Government are not responsible for relieving distress in these famine and scarcity-affected areas in a full and ample measure.

To my eternal shame, I have heard villagers in different parts of the country saying very often that in the old days the famine relief conditions were far better. A mention of this was made by Acharya Kripalani a few years back, when he said that sometimes in distress and despair our villagers had cried out to say that after all in spite of the advent of Independence, their lot had not improved, and some of them had gone on even to say that after all, in the British times they were taken care of somewhat better. There is no doubt, of course, and I speak with personal experience, that famine relief measures taken in the old days at least in some of the princely States were far more ample, far more adequate, and far more fool-proof in terms of providing employment speedily, expeditiously and adequately. I would expect that this Government would not fall short of the standards that were evolved a quarter of a century ago and earlier and would recast the famine codes which are outdated. I would expect that in the long-range perspective of things, Government would be able to convince this House that they have intentions to bring about a separate authority for the development of famine areas, to effect all those measures about which Shri C. Subramaniam had spoken so eloquently on the day he replied to Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah's motion on the development of the famine areas.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi]

Famine stalks the land today in the Punjab, customarily the land of plenty; famine stalks the land, the whole landmass in Rajasthan, which means that more than 55 lakhs of people are likely to be affected in Rajasthan by famine conditions; and by scarcity conditions of fodder, about 60 lakhs of heads of cattle are likely to be affected in Rajasthan. We heard of fodder banks a few years ago, but when I go about in my constituency, I do not find these fodder banks. We have yet to see that there are adequate fodder banks in various district centres in the country.

In this connection, I should like to add a word about the projected Desert Development Board. I speak of it not merely as a hobby-horse, not merely as a project which I had the privilege of initiating in the counsels of the Government, not only because this would benefit a large land mass in west Rajasthan but, as a project of enduring national importance and as a project which could, in a very large measure, solve the problem of famines and scarcity in these areas which have customarily and for centuries been under the yoke of scarcity. We would like to know the stage at which this project is.

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): You are mentioning about the Rajasthan Canal?

Dr. M. L. Singhvi: Yes, I have cited the recommendation made that the work on the Rajasthan Canal should be speeded up and enlarged. We would like to know what is being done in respect of setting up these special cells, in respect of providing speedy and adequate relief to the famine-stricken areas not only of Rajasthan—though I have personal knowledge of that area—but also of other areas of the country. We would like to know as to what Government proposes to do during these next few months, when it is going to be most important, when it is going to be of decisive and central importance, for the life of the common man in these famine-stricken areas. I should like Government to spell this out and also dispel our doubts, apprehensions and regrets arising from the manner in which this question was sought to be answered.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : जो सवाल मैंने इस सदन में कई बार उठाए हैं और जिन का जवाब नहीं हुआ और आप ने आज मुझ को आश्वासन दिया है कि अब मंत्री देंगे, वही सवाल मैं इस वक्त उठाता हूं । मेरे बोलने का कोई मतलब नहीं है ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल ही आप पूछ सकते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सवाल पूछने से पहले कुछ तो बताना पड़ेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीच नहीं दे सकते है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे बोलने की कोई खास इच्छा नहीं है ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Let him spell out his question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not want to put it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मुझको आश्वासन दिया था । कई बार यह सवाल उठ चुका है । कई बार उन को लिखे गये कई नियमों के अनुसार उन्हों ने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था कि मैं अपने सवाल के बारे में यहां बोल सकता हूं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : स्पीच नहीं हो सकती है । आप सिर्फ प्रश्न पूछ लीजिये ।

श्री श्याम लाल सर्राफ : (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : आध घंटे की बहस है इस वास्ते ज्यादा नहीं बोला जा सकता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप खाली शक्ल रखना चाहते हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule is:

> "there shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement"—

this has been made by Dr. Singhvi—

> "and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

If he wants to put a question, he may, but no speech.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह नहीं था । आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है तो मैं कहूंगा कि मुझे आश्वासन अध्यक्ष महोदय न दिया करें ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am guided by the rules.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अच्छा ठीक है । सुन लीजिये ।

लोगों को खिलाना किस की जिम्मेदारी है और उसका क्या अर्थ होता है ? अन्न मंत्री साहब इस का यहां जवाब ठोस रूप से दें । किस की जिम्मेदारी का मतलब यह है कि केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी है अथवा राज्यों की है और कितना भोजन अकाल के नीचे जाता है और कितना अकाल के ऊपर जाता है: इस को आप ठोस रूप से बता दें । छटांकों के रूप में बता दें । मेरा कहना यह है कि तीस करोड़ आदमियों को आज भारत में कुल चार छटांक रोज का अन्न मिलता है, यानी कुल 600–700 हजारा, माने कलोरी । मेरी बात को अगर नहीं मानते हैं तो अन्न मंत्री बता दें कि कितने हजारा प्रति दिन अन्न खाने के नीचे वह दुर्भिक्ष मानेंगे और भूखों मरा मानेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विभिन्न राज्यों में इस वक्त जो अकाल की स्थिति है उस का सामना करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा कितने राज्यों से कहा गया है कि लगान, सिंचाई और सूद तथा कर्जे की जो किस्तें हैं, उन की वसूली को इस साल स्थगित रखा जाय ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अगर खाद्य मंत्री को देश की अन्न की स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी है तो सवेरे के प्रश्न की पृष्ठभूमि पर मुझे बतलायें कि उड़ीसा में इस साल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है और उड़ीसा में इस वक्त किस परिमाण में सूखा है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि साधारण वर्षों में जीने लायक जरूरी कैलोरीज से कम पर किसी प्रकार जिन्दा रहने वालों की संख्या क्या है, और सूखे तथा अकाल के कारण संख्या में हुई बढ़ोतरी के आंकड़े क्या हैं ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Dr. Singhvi made a point with regard to the answer. I do agree it is a little bit unhappily worded, but if he sees the question, perhaps he will agree that it was to suit the question that the wording of the answer so framed. The question is:

> "(a) the names of the States from which Government have received reports of their being drought stricken and famine stricken."

Therefore, they have strictly followed that and reported that it is there in so many States. But I am sure the House is aware of the intimate way in which the Government of India is concerned with the famine conditions in the country, scarcity conditions in the country if I may say so. On many occasions I have participated in the debate here, and I have put forward the actual situation prevailing in the country. There-

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fore, because of this wording I am sure Dr. Singhvi would not accuse the Government of India of not being aware of the conditions existing in the country. I respectfully submit this is the only reason why the answer was worded like that.

Then he referred to the report of the co-ordinating committee for the creation of a cell. The cell has been created and it is functioning.

As far as the relief works are concerned, we have asked the States which have been affected with scarcity due to failure of monsoon—there are six States involved in it—to start relief works wherever there is acute scarcity. We have tried to divide these areas into various categories. The first category would be an area in which a bad harvest has been followed by a bad harvest; the second category is an area where a good harvest has been followed by a bad harvest; the third category is an area where a bad harvest has been followed by a good harvest. This is how it has been categorised. It is in the areas where a bad harvest has been followed by another bad harvest—that has happened in many areas—that we are taking up immediate scarcity relief works.

The hon. Member was mentioning that famine relief works in the past were much better and more adequate than the present relief works. I am sorry to differ from him. Of course, I cannot speak with authority with regard to the princely States where perhaps they might have concentrated their resources for famine relief works in building palaces or Taj Mahals and various other things, but I know how famine relief works were operated during the British days, where they were given a starvation wage and some gruel was supplied for mid-day meal. That was all. But now we are trying to give them 90 per cent of the market wage where these people work in the famine relief work.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I referred especially to the famine codes which are still enforced.

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has been scrapped, that is out of date, we have given it up, and we have formed various other rules for the purpose of tackling this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Famine codes are still in force in Rajasthan at least.

Shri C. Subramaniam: There also we give ninety per cent of the market wage; we are not following the old thing.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Are the new rules framed available to the public so that they may know? Have they been publicised?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are neither the Mover nor a questioner.

Shri Priya Gupta: It is not like that. It is a question of clarification. It is the right of every hon. Member to know what the rules are.

Shri C. Subramaniam: Through fair price shops we provide a ration of ten Kgs. per mensem. For those who participate in these relief works, special allotment of foodgrains is being made to the various States.

We have built up fodder banks by utilising various resources in many areas and they had been stored at strategic points so that they may be moved whenever necessary. In addition to that we are getting milo and other grains to be used for cattle feed. It will be our endeavour to see that quality cattle particularly are saved and are not affected by the drought conditions or due to scarcity of water.

We attach a great deal of importance to the Rajasthan canal and it is being examined in the Finance Ministry and my own Ministry. I hope legislation will be put through quickly so that it will be taken as a compre-

hensive programme. But it is not only the digging of canals that is important; colonies may have to be developed, land improved, facilities for people to colonise there provided. It will have to be taken as a comprehensive programme: that is being taken up Dr. Lohia questioned who is responsible for the people's welfare. In a democracy certainly the government has every responsibility to see that the people get their food properly. To the extent we are unable to do that, I do agree that we failed in discharging our duties and responsibilities. I am prepared to accept the position. Mr. Madhu Limaye put a question as to how many States had been declared as scarcity affected areas? In all six States are affected....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यह पूछा था कि लैंड रेवेन्यू, इरिगेशन सेस और कर्ज के इस्टालमेंट्स आदि के सम्बन्ध में कितने राज्यों से कहा गया है कि वे मुल्तवी रक्खे जायें ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Once scarcity is declared, it is provided in the revenue code specifically to postpone collections of land revenue; they have to postpone the collection of debts even to co-operative societies or taccavi loans; it follows automatically. So, all the other things follow automatically the declaration of scarcity conditions.

Shri Patnaik said that I had no knowledge of the food problem. I am trying to understand it to the best of my ability and try to solve it. He wanted to have figures of production with regard to Orissa. I am sorry I did not have them; I shall pass it on to the hon. Member.

श्री किशन पटनायक : इसी लिये मैं ने कहा था कि अगर आप के पास जानकारी हो तो ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: Shri Yadav put a question; I have not noted it.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता था कि जो जिन्दा रहने लायक कलोरीज आदमी को साधारण वर्षों में मिलती हैं उन की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष कितनी कमी है और कितने लोग इस से प्रभावित हुए ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Normally 2,000 calories are required. An estimate has been made that only about 40 per cent of our people get roughly 2300 calories; others get below that but because of the scarcity conditions there would be further deterioration—not I think in this 40 per cent who are getting 2300 calories—but in the 60 per cent; perhaps it will become more acute unless we take sufficient measures to supplement their foodstuffs.

On the whole, is roughly estimated that five to six crores of people are likely to be affected by this. We are intensifying our efforts and so I hope that this scarcity would not affect them greatly.

That is all I have to say.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): What about the establishment of fodder banks?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We have already built up fodder banks and they have been installed at strategic points and they will be able to cater to the needs. In addition to that, we are getting sufficient quantity of grains to be used as cattle feed, and I think that with the grains available we will be able to tackle these things very effectively.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Sir, the hon. Minister has not answered the specific questions which I had raised: one was in respect of the composition and the functions of the Famine Cell. The second was in respect of the fodder banks, and the third was in respect of the quantum of assistance to be made available for famine relief by the Government of India, State-wise.

Shri C. Subramaniam: We do not allocate the money for famine works

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immediately. As a matter of fact, I am sure the hon. Member will be aware that the Finance Commission itself has indicated the lines on which scarcity relief work will have to be financed. There is a limit up to which the State has got to bear, and beyond that, it is shared by the Central Government and the State Governments on a 50 : 50 basis. The margin fixed varies from State to State. For example, after the base of Rs. 75 lakhs is crossed, in Andhra Pradesh, it is Rs. 75 lakhs; Assam 25, Bihar 100, Gujarat 40, Jammu and Kashmir 10 and Kerala 10. The scales have been fixed. Once they cross that limit and as they go on incurring expenditure, they can draw from the Central fund the share which is due from the Centre. On the whole, we expect we might have to spend on these relief works about Rs. 20 crores during this year, if it has to be effectively met.

Then, as far as the cell is concerned, it is under a Joint Secretary, and its function is to co-ordinate the activities of the various States and to see that the material and various other facilities which are required to carry on the relief works are supplied and undertaken. In addition to that, the cell will also deal with the vulnerable sections—the children, nursing mothers and the pregnant mothers; the cell has started working.

17.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, February 23, 1966/Phalguna 4, 1887 (Saka).